"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,151. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; variable winds.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35½c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

### Page 1.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the Iowa replied to a Pennsylvania editor who contrasted his profanity with Capt. Philip's prayer after the victory of Santiago.

### Page 2.

The conference of green-glass bottle manufacturers and blowers ended at Atlantic City. The old wage scale was retained.

### Page 3.

President Clausen of the Park Board wrote to the Secretary of War offering the use of the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington Park, for convalescent soldiers.

Commander Carlos Ferryros, who arrived yesterday from Callao, denied the reports that he was going to buy warships in Europe to enable Peru to resist American demands.

It was pay day at Camp Townsend, but the men were prevented from spending their money at the canteen. According to present plans the regiment will break camp and start for Puerto Rico on Thursday.

Field Agent Smith at Chickamauga telegraphed that another hospital was needed there, and the project of fitting up one is being considered by local Red Cross officers. Dr. Kent wired from Jacksonville for more money. Clara Barton was advised to charter the Triton as a relief boat.

Lieut. Col. Senn, United States Army, chief of the operating staff with the army in the field, has made a statement in answer to the criticisms passed upon the work of the surgeons and the conduct of the Medical Department during the Cuban campaign. He denies in emphatic terms that there was either incompetence, negligence, or an avoidable insufficiency of medicines and medical appliances.

One hundred and twenty-five of the sick men who arrived on the transport Concho on Sunday were taken to Hoffman Island and thirty-two of the most serious cases remain on board. Capt. Anderson of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers said the water the transport carried had been on board two months. Health Officer Doty declared there was no yellow fever on the Concho when she arrived.

### Page 4.

Some ugly facts have been brought to light by the canal investigating commission and by it reported to Gov. Black. It alleges that $1,000,000 has been spent "unwisely."

### Page 5.

Lieut. Commander Miller took a small fleet of vessels to spend a week at points in the Sound to give practice to Naval Militiamen.

New York yachtsmen express themselves as delighted at the prospect of receiving a challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the America's Cup.

Martin Thorn, the accomplice of Mrs. Augusta Nack in the murder of William Guldensuppe, was put to death at Sing Sing. Life was pronounced extinct in fifty-nine seconds after the electric current was turned on.

### Page 7.

It was announced that Maurice Grau had selected Herr Schalk of Prague to succeed Anton Seidl and conduct in grand opera in this country during the coming season.

The pneumatic tube service between the General Post Offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs was put into operation yesterday. The tube line has been laid across the Brooklyn Bridge at a cost of $60,000, and is rented to the Government by the Tubular Dispatch Company at $18,000 a year. Mail is transmitted in five minutes and thirty-five seconds.

### Page 12.

The new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River was informally opened and regular traffic was begun.

Beginning to-day voluntary petitions in bankruptcy may be legally filed under the new Federal bankruptcy law.

The National Wall Paper Company has absorbed all rivals, and is expected to advance prices from 25 to 50 per cent.

James Lamb, after a three weeks' spree, fancied Spaniards were assaulting his home, at 51 Bedford Street. He pursued them upon the fire escape, fell, and died.

Arthur Sewall & Co.'s New York agent denied the tale of mutiny and murder on the Kenilworth. He says the Captain, First Officer, and cabin boy were stifled by a fire in the cargo.

Bridge Commissioner Shea received letters from citizens complaining about the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge and urging that railway companies be compelled to run cars 100 feet apart.

Carey Bates, a colored man, ran amuck in Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, and before he was captured shot George Clarke, twenty-one years old, and William McGraw, thirty-two years old, each in the right leg, and a horse that McGraw was driving.

---

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms or light rains are reported from the lower lake region and in the Middle and South Atlantic States. East of the Mississippi River the maximum temperatures are very near the same as yesterday, except a fall of six to eight degrees in New England and Western New York. The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country, and east of the Mississippi River the skies are generally clearing, preceded by showers in New England and on the Atlantic Coast.

Temperatures will remain about stationary, except a slight rise in New England, Eastern New York, and the lower lake region. The temperature has risen slightly in the Mississippi Valley. The pressure is relatively high off the Atlantic Coast, and a storm of slight intensity is central over the St. Lawrence Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897. | 1898. | 1898. |
| [illegible] A. M. | 69 | 74 | 78 |
| [illegible] A. M. | 66 | 72 | 79 |
| [illegible] A. M. | 69 | 70 | 78 |
| [illegible] M. | 74 | 74 | 81 |
| [illegible] P. M. | 77 | 74 | 81 |
| [illegible] | 77 | 77 | 81 |
| [illegible] | 73 | 75 | 79 |
| [illegible] | 70 | 75 | 78 |

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....79
Weather Bureau....74
Corresponding date 1897....72
Corresponding date for last 20 years...72

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees, at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 72 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 98 per cent. and at 8 P. M. [illegible] per cent.

## BIG FAILURE IN BOSTON.

### Hosmer, Codding & Co. in Financial Straits—Liabilities $500,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Hosmer, Codding & Co. of this city, who are among the largest shoe dealers in New England, assigned this afternoon to Charles W. [illegible], President of the National Shoe and Leather Exchange of this city. Liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

# ANOTHER TOWN IN PUERTO RICO OURS

### Flag Raised Over Juan Diaz Amid the Cheers of the Inhabitants.

### SCHWAN ARRIVES AT PONCE

### Henry's Division Ordered to March There from Yauco at Once.

### Ponce-Yauco Railway in Miles's Possession—Spanish Regulars Concentrating at Aibonito—Sharp Fighting Expected.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 31.—Col. Hulings, with ten companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, occupied Juan Diaz, about eight miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan yesterday evening.

The American flag was raised over the Town Hall and greeted with great enthusiasm by the populace, who paraded the streets with an American flag made for the occasion.

Col. Hulings issued a proclamation saying that personal rights and property would be respected.

Gen. Brooke arrived this evening. During the afternoon seven companies of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry arrived on the Cherokee.

It is reported that Gen. Opega is on the way with a force of Spanish regulars to concentrate upon Aibonito, northeast of Juan Diaz, on the road to San Juan. There may be some sharp fighting. The mountains there give the enemy a great opportunity.

Pickets have been thrown out to-day to feel for the enemy.

Deserters from the volunteers, who are coming in constantly, report that there is a small force of Spanish regulars at Coamo, midway between Juan Diaz and Aibonito, on the road to San Juan.

**May Be a Fight at Guayamo.**

At Guayamo, twenty-seven miles east of Ponce, 200 Spanish regulars, under instructions from the Captain General, seized the funds of the town. The residents resisted, and Gen. Miles was appealed to for help. He has advised a naval demonstration in front of the town, and it is possible that this will be made to-morrow. Troops may be sent if the reported presence of the Spanish regulars there is confirmed.

A small skirmish recently occurred at Fortuna between a few regulars who were out foraging and the residents of the village. To-day 180 volunteers, including 15 officers, have signed the parole.

Gen. Miles says he has no intention of making a landing of troops at Cape San Juan, especially as the place is only a roadstead, where transports are liable to suffer from the prevalent storms.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in the possession of our troops. Gen. Stone found five mines on the track. These were destroyed, and the track is uninjured.

Tales of looting and outraging continue, the reports covering numerous small towns in the Province of Ponce.

In spite of the brave words of the pronunciamento of Capt. Gen. Macias, Spanish power in Puerto Rico is rapidly crumbling. Mr. P. C. Hanna, United States Consul at San Juan until war was declared, gives the following text of a dispatch received by him to-day from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island:

"Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march, and we have no ammunition."

Mr. Hanna declines to give the name of his informant; but it is known that he has excellent secret sources of information. He has all along insisted that the native Puerto Ricans were eager for a change from Spanish to American rule, and that the only danger in the island was from the Spanish regulars under the direct command of the Captain General.

**The Money Premium Question.**

Mr. Hanna is busy in assisting to adjust local conditions to the new state of affairs. He is endeavoring to establish American post offices in all the important centers of the occupied territory, and he has frequent interviews with merchants and bankers relative to the money premium, an awkward question that is giving the American and local financiers much trouble.

The situation briefly in this respect is that prior to the American occupation, the premium on American and English gold over Puerto Rico silver has been from $1.20 to $1.75. The Spaniards, on leaving, took away all the money they could find; and this resulted in an abnormal scarcity, crippling the merchants, who must pay import duties in Puerto Rican coins. The premium fell quickly to 100, and is now down to 50. The serious question is as to the intrinsic value of the native coin, which is adulterated with nickel.

To-day the merchants proposed to Mr. Hanna to agree to pay a premium of one hundred, provided import duties on goods from the United States were removed. They also offered to buy everything from the United States.

Following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Mayor of Yauco upon the arrival of the United States forces:

"Citizens: To-day the citizens of Puerto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful festivals. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the Stars, planted in the name of the Government of the United States of America by the Major General of the American Army, Señor Miles.

"Puerto Ricans, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the Just given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her Government by Gen. Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious Gen. Miles.

"Citizens: Long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail Puerto Rico, always American!

"Yauco, Puerto Rico, United States of America.

"El Alcalde, FRANCISCO MAGIA."

The Mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

**Administration of the Province.**

Gen. Miles has issued a lengthy order of instructions to Gen. Wilson, who will be Military Governor of Ponce Province and city until Gen. Brooke's arrival. It is of the same tenor as the instructions which Gen. Miles gave to Gen. Shafter at Santiago. Both orders are based on the Administration instructions given to Gen. Merritt regarding the government of the Philippine Islands. The local Mayor, Judges, and police will remain in authority, subject to the orders of Gen. Wilson. The Custom House offices will also be conducted as formerly for the present. Their receipts amount to a considerable sum of money.

## PRIESTS ASK FOR SUPPORT.

### Gen. Wilson Explains to Them that No Money for Church Purposes Can Be Granted.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 30.—Chaplain Chidwick of the Cincinnati, formerly of the Maine, introduced to Gen. Wilson this morning two of the leading Jesuits of Ponce, representing a thousand churches and their dependents in this province. The priests wanted information regarding their support, and Gen. Wilson said that under the Constitution of the United States it was not possible to apply any Governmental money for church purposes.

Father Chidwick said it would be all the better for the Church if its own people learned to contribute to its support.

Spanish volunteers continue to come in and give themselves up.

The health of the troops so far is good, though the weather is hot.

## PUERTO RICO CABLE WORKING.

### The War Department Is Now in Direct Communication with Miles's Headquarters at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding the fact that he now has a direct cable to Washington, Gen. Miles sent no message during the day, and all that was heard from him was contained in a belated telegram announcing the arrival at Ponce of the advance of Gen. Schwan's brigade. The telegram is as follows:

"Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 30.

"Transport Cherokee, with Gen. Schwan on board and part of his brigade, arrived this afternoon. The remainder expected soon. MILES."

It is denied that Gen. Miles has succeeded in his plan of intercepting the troop transports before they reach the point in Eastern Puerto Rico originally selected for their landing, and in diverting them to the excellent harbor he has secured.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, is greatly gratified at the fact that he has been able to establish direct communication so promptly with Gen. Miles's headquarters at Ponce. Heretofore all messages from the General have come via a dispatch boat to St. Thomas, and thence by cable, involving a delay of from twelve to twenty hours. When the Spanish forces retreated from Ponce they destroyed the cable instruments. Gen. Greely has succeeded in getting the officials at St. Thomas to send over new instruments, and thus communication was reopened.

The present cable now runs from Ponce to St. Thomas, thence to Martinique and to Kingston, and so by one of two routes to New York. The British officials, who control the cable, are perfectly willing to transmit messages for the United States over it, providing that our forces are in possession of the cable terminus, but they will not allow their cables to be used if instruments are "cut in" at any intermediate point.

Thus it happens that the same rule being applied to the cable from Hongkong to Manila has prevented Admiral Dewey from using the cable to communicate with Hongkong, although he holds one end, which he has cut. When he possesses Manila the company will recognize his right to use the cable. This rule has been adopted after very careful consideration as one demanded by strict neutrality.

## WADE TO GO TO THE FRONT.

### Will Lead a Provisional Division Organized as the Result of Pressure by Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major Gen. James F. Wade has been ordered to lead a provisional division of fifteen regiments of infantry to reinforce Gen. Miles's army in Puerto Rico. This is done in the face of impending peace in order to satisfy the clamor of the volunteers and their friends for service at the front. There is no concealment of this purpose, no effort to base it upon grounds of military necessity or high political expediency.

In the telegram sent to Gen. Wade at Chickamauga yesterday summoning him to Washington to take command of the newly and hastily created division the Secretary of War explained that "this is to give the several States in the Union representation in the field." No pretense is made that the additional troops are needed in Puerto Rico. On the contrary, it is admitted by the Secretary of War and his staff that the force now in the island and on its way there is not only ample for all the purposes of offense and defense, but sufficient as well for the purposes of occupation.

The highest estimates do not place the number of Spanish regulars in Puerto Rico at above 8,000. Gen. Miles's experience, during the short period he has been there has shown that the regulars are the only soldiers Spain can depend on to be loyal to her cause, the volunteers already having begun to surrender to the American army.

**Total Force Not More than 14,000.**

Assuming the most liberal estimates of the loyal regulars and volunteers to be correct, the total force to be met is not more than 14,000. Against this there has been already sent an army of 25,000 men, armed with smokeless powder magazine rifles and including full complements of cavalry and artillery.

Up to a few days ago there was no intention of sending any more troops to the island. In the judgment of military experts it is almost as bad to have too many men for the accomplishment of a certain object, as not have enough. They are in the way, and delay instead of expediting operations. The best judgment of Gen. Miles and Gen. Brooke, who had the most to do with organizing the expedition against Puerto Rico, was that 25,000 or 30,000 men were all that would be needed or wanted.

The decision to dispatch 18,000 or 20,000 more men to the island just as peace seems to be looming in the distance, is not, it may be accepted, due to any representations made by these Generals or by any other army officer of authority. It is the result of the pressure brought to bear on the Secretary of War by the Senators and Representatives and Governors and politicians of certain States to have a show given to their favorite organizations at the front.

As soon as it began to appear, as the result of Spain's overtures for peace, that the Puerto Rican campaign would be the last chance for anything like active fighting, the volunteer commands that had up to that time looked forward to the attack on Havana for the realization of their hopes began to besiege the War Department for assignment to that expedition.

**Army Officers Sarcastic.**

The frank declaration of the Secretary of War that these regiments are to be sent to Puerto Rico "to give the several States in the Union representation in the field" has given rise to a good deal of smiling comment among army officers, who are accustomed to seeing troops ordered only where they are needed. The expedition is jokingly referred to as the "excursion," and many inquiries are being made as to what commands are to be lucky enough to get "round-trip tickets."

## COPPINGER OFF TO JOIN MILES.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.—Gen. Coppinger of the Fourth Army Corps, with headquarters in this city, has received orders to-day to go to Puerto Rico at once. He will sail on the transport Aransas to-morrow, unless another boat arrives from quarantine before that time.

## CRUISER COLUMBIA AGROUND.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 1.—The protected cruiser Columbia went ashore yesterday while attempting to enter the harbor of Ponce.

She is being lightened of 1,200 tons of coal to-day, and there is every reason to believe that she will be got off uninjured.

## DIXIE FIRES AT SAN JUAN FORT.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 1.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, formerly El Sud, left here Saturday morning for Ponce. She scouted along the north coast of Puerto Rico, spoke the Prairie, Montgomery, Puritan, New Orleans, and four transports, overhauled an English bark, and passing in close to San Juan fired a defiant six-pounder, striking the base of El Morro.

The Spaniards made no reply. In the entrance to San Juan harbor the Dixie saw two masts and a chimney, evidently of a steamer sunk by the Spaniards to block the passage.

## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

### Stated in Washington That Both Houses Will be Called Together When the War Ends.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Post to-morrow will say: "President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of Congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

"It has always understood that the Senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the President has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire Congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words.

"Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases.

"When this law was framed, it was not for a moment supposed that after the war had ended there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed.

"It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines, and probably 20,000 in Puerto Rico. Under the law, as soon as hostilities cease, the volunteer army is disbanded, and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service. This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently, the aid of Congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison purposes.

"In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the requirements of government in the Philippines and Puerto Rico."

## WHY CAPT. EVANS DIDN'T PRAY.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the battleship Iowa has sent the following letter to the editor of The Index of Williamsport, Penn. It is in reply to an article published by The Index, praising Capt. Philip of the Texas for his "after-action prayer," and contrasting Capt. Philip's action with what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Capt. Evans. The letter is dated at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 23:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of a copy of your paper, which you have been good enough to send to me. I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you sent it for the purpose of calling my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers or to Capt. Philip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarterdeck of the Texas, after the battle of Santiago, that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name in your newspaper, I hope that you will publish this reply, that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it.

"I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying. We each of us have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Capt. Philip had a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste.

"Now for myself: Shortly after the Spanish cruiser Viscaya had struck her colors, and my crew had secured the guns, the Chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said, 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said, 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battleship was standing toward us from the eastward.

"My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battleship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of 250.

"To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it. I do not know whether I shall stand with Capt. Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the 3d of July was singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

# MERRITT SEES TROUBLE AHEAD

### The Situation at Manila Is Unsatisfactory and Dangerous.

### THE INSURGENTS SULKING

### Cabinet Officers Confer with the President Over Late Advices.

### American Forces Will Probably Ignore Aguinaldo and the Philippine Rebels and Advance on Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger and Secretary Long were in conference with the President to-day over the serious situation in the Philippines. They have important dispatches from Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Secretary Alger admitted the significance of these dispatches, but declined to state their exact nature.

It is known that Gen. Merritt has again cabled the War Department, stating that the situation in Manila is very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of Gen. Merritt, the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

Gen. Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one, because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents.

The General gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture. It is possible, in view of the fact that Gen. Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined American military and naval forces, although there is some doubt about this, on account of a statement from Gen. Merritt that he may need all of his soldiers before attacking.

Still, it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite. Up to the date of the report Gen. Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers. So far seven expeditions have left San Francisco, carrying soldiers to the Philippines, and it is the intention to furnish Gen. Merritt at least 8,000 men more than his present force.

If he delays his attack until all these have reached him, Manila will not be taken in that way before September, for the last of the troops have not yet started from San Francisco. It may be, however, that the arrangement as to the Philippines, which, it is expected, will be included in the peace treaty, will obviate the necessity for further action on the part of the American commanders.

## INSURGENTS NOT OUR ALLIES.

### Aguinaldo, the Rebel Leader of the Philippines, Has Grown Arrogant, and Is a Hindrance.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Cavite, dated July 26, says: "It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here and giving them arms and ammunition, for free use, from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, fearing annexation by the Americans, openly opposes them.

"Either he has been corrupted by some foreign power or he has a false notion of the strength of the Filipino revolutionaries, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. Although he admits no foreign recognition, he talks of his Government and dictates to the American authorities in absurdly inflated terms.

"He has compelled the natives at the southern approaches to Manila to register their bullocks, ponies, and conveyances, instructing the owners not to supply them to the Americans for transportation without his sanction. Brig. Gen. Anderson promptly adopted firm measures, warning Aguinaldo that force would be used to impress the means of transport, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematic.

"In my opinion, with the aid of the fleet, the city might already have been American. Nothing but the complications with the natives prevented an advance. Now the violent rains have set in, making camp and field operations arduous and threatening the health of the men, which until now has been excellent.

"Aguinaldo's forces encircle the city, making daily and nightly attacks. The Spaniards still hold the whole of the suburbs. Occasional sorties are made, in which the loss of life is slight. Two miles behind Aguinaldo's lines, south of Manila, 5,000 American troops are encamped. The remainder are at Cavite. Aguinaldo is understood to have objected to the advance of the Americans to ground captured by the insurgents, forgetting that his landing was effected by the grace of the Americans.

**Insurgents Would Be Helpless.**

"I am convinced that the Filipinos will never capture Manila unaided, and that, if the Americans withdraw, the fate of the natives under Spanish rule would be worse than before. There would be constant fighting, and trade extension would be impossible. The best solution of the political situation would be that Americans should administer the islands, dealing firmly and justly with the natives, and insisting on their immediate disarmament."

The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, on the date of July 29, says:

"The arrival of Gen. Wesley Merritt has given a great stimulus to military activity, chiefly in Camp Dewey, where Gen. Greene's brigade has been reinforced by troops from Merritt's transport. The occupation of the country south of Manila has been completed for about a mile east of the shore, but the line does not extend to the River Pasig. No territory is held by the Americans north of the town.

"Gen. Greene, who directs the active field operations has established his headquarters near the seashore, under the guns of the warships, about 4,000 yards from the Spanish position and from 800 to 2,000 yards distant from the insurgent lines, which approach at one point within 150 yards of the enemy.

"Here occur daily attacks, which are usually begun by the insurgents. Often these are apparently severe, but they have little result and cause few losses. The Americans have not yet returned a single shot, although they are constantly under fire.

**Rebel Leaders Are Defiant.**

"The situation at the front is most extraordinary. Each force is guarding its own lines, but the insurgents are little better than an armed rabble. They pass freely through the American camp and mingle with the troops, but they render no assistance and are, indeed, rather a hindrance to the operations.

"I am reluctant to believe the report that a certain prominent American official assured Aguinaldo that the Americans came simply to support the insurgent cause and establish a republic; yet the attitude of the insurgents, particularly since Aguinaldo's recent proclamation announcing his plans for the future republic, seems ample confirmation. The insurgent leaders are aggressively arrogant and make no move toward recognizing American authority.

"Gen. Merritt thus far has not met Aguinaldo. The condition of the Spanish prisoners confined by the insurgents at Cavite is most deplorable and has excited the pity and sympathy of Gen. Merritt, who begins to issue rations to-day without advising Aguinaldo. This is probably the first step toward assuming proper authority over the insurgents, who had hitherto been treatetd as masters of the situation. The attitude of the insurgents is the only difficulty in the way of an immediate settlement of the whole matter.

"The investment and capture of Manila would be readily effected with the co-operation of the fleet, notwithstanding the difficulty of conducting military operations through the labyrinths of tropical growth and the flooded rice fields around Manila. It is an open secret—and I have information confirming the report from the best possible sources—that Manila is willing to surrender, and may do so, provided assurance is given that the inhabitants will be protected from the insurgents, who openly declare their intention of killing every Spaniard.

"Whatever their original purpose, it is now a fact that the only incentive the insurgents have to continue the conflict are revenge and plunder. Therefore it is evident that the Americans must settle with the insurgents first. Personally I am convinced that the only means of controlling Aguinaldo's rabble is to disarm the whole population. This step alone can make life and property secure.

"At the present crisis of the situation nothing suggests the likelihood of any immediate aggressive movement. The American troops are active, and reconnoissances are made daily into the country, which is being thoroughly studied and carefully mapped.

"The arrival of the third expedition is expected to-morrow. The force will then be amply sufficient for any emergency. Shortly after midnight last night the Americans occupied the insurgent lines for several hundred yards, including the position nearest to the Spanish works. The insurgents yielded their positions at the request of Gen. Merritt."

**Spaniards Willing to Surrender.**

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong, dated Aug. 1, says: "News has been received here from Manila that the other day the American troops went to the assistance of the rebels, who had been expelled from their trenches by the Spaniards. The latter retired before the American advance.

"Admiral Dewey has received word from Capt. Gen Augustin that he is willing to surrender as soon as he can do so honorably. It is believed that he will make only a show of resistance. Admiral Dewey expects to take the city without losing a single man. Should Dewey and Merritt begin the attack, Augustin will propose to capitulate on the following terms:

"The Spanish troops to march out with the honors of war; the soldiers and officials to be permitted to return on parole to Spain, and an assurance to be given that the lives and property of Spaniards will be protected from native attack.

"The Spanish officer who reported in Manila the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron was treated as a traitor, and threatened with death.

"While riding near Malate the other day, Gen. Anderson narrowly escaped being shot by the enemy. Concerning Aguinaldo, a Manila correspondent has written to United States Consul Wildman here as follows:

"'I have not yet seen any reason to regret your prompt action in sending Aguinaldo here. Your wisdom in doing so was contested at the time, but the remarkable success of the rebel leader has proved that you were a good judge of human nature when you sized up Aguinaldo's capabilities.'

"The friction between Aguinaldo and his officers has reappeared, the latter taking offense at his assumption of the role of dictator. Mr. Wildman informs me that his latest dispatches from Manila say that Germans are now giving less trouble. There was not much fighting last week. The chief topic of discussion is a report that Legarda, Aguinaldo's principal secretary, has either deserted or been captured by the Spaniards. When the French warship Pascal arrived at Manila the other day she neglected to salute the American flag until reminded of the oversight by Admiral Dewey. The latter says the health of his men has never been better since they have been on the Asiatic station."

## TO ATTACK MANILA SOON.

HONGKONG, Aug. 1.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 29, say Gen. Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila, and that otherwise there is nothing doing.

"The blockade is strictly maintained, and no date has been fixed for the attack, though it will probably be made as soon as the remaining American transports arrive. The troops from San Francisco continue to enjoy good health.

The Spaniards, it is further announced, have determined to hold out until peace is proclaimed. Philippine insurgents who are domiciled here say that the inhabitants of the islands are confident that a republic will be established there.

The United States transport Zafiro has arrived in these waters, and is anchored outside the harbor. She reports that no American or insurgent advances had been made on Manila up to July 29.

The remainder of the third San Francisco

Continued on page 2.

# THE PRESIDENT IS CONFIDENT

### Believes that Spain's Peace Overtures Will Be Successful.

### HER REPLY EAGERLY AWAITED

### French Ambassador Formally Defines His Authority From Spain.

### American Administration Turns Its Attention to Work Before It After the War Is Over.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—All eyes turned to-day toward Madrid, for it was realized that upon the Spanish Cabinet depended the restoration of peace. It had been announced here in a quarter that removed the information from any question of its accuracy that the decision of the Spanish Government was not to be submitted before to-morrow at the earliest.

Every report that comes from the White House to-day brings the expression of the President's confidence in the favorable conclusion of the peace overtures opened last week. The fear uttered by some public men not fully informed as to the nature of the conversations between the President and the French Ambassador that Spain is not sincerely looking for peace, and is merely seeking for an armistice and new opportunities to excite the compassion and intervention of European powers, is not shared by the President.

Ambassador Cambon has to-day made an authorized statement of the capacity in which he acted at the meeting with the President on Saturday, and by simply explaining that he came with fuller instructions than he held on Tuesday, when he asked, for Spain, whether the United States would listen to propositions for peace, and upon what terms, has removed some misunderstandings that have prevailed about his status. The authorized statement made public at the French Embassy to-day was as follows:

"When the French Ambassador went on Saturday to the White House he went fully enabled to discuss, from the Spanish Government's point of view, the propositions of the Government of the United States. These views of the Spanish Government were received by M. Cambon subsequent to his first visit of Tuesday to the President."

**Cambon's Request for Power.**

At the first meeting of the Ambassador and the President M. Cambon's authority was strictly limited to that of being the bearer of Spain's communication. He had no authority whatever to speak in the name of Spain beyond presenting Spain's communication. In view, however, of the fact that the United States Government would make a speedy reply to the Spanish proposition, it was deemed desirable that M. Cambon should be clothed by the Spanish Government with a larger measure of authority than that of merely conveying and receiving communications passing between the two Governments.

Accordingly, the desirability of this course was made known to the authorities at Madrid. The latter shared in the view, and, as a result, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, cabled to the French Embassy on last Friday, entirely changing and enlarging the scope of M. Cambon's authority from that given when the original Spanish proposition was presented.

The dispatch from Duke Almodovar de Rio was most complete in its dealings with the subjects of controversy between the United States and Spain, which would be involved in the discussion of terms of peace. Besides treating each subject involved, it fully enabled the Ambassador to discuss, from the Spanish Government's point of view, the propositions about to be made by the United States on all questions of peace.

**No Time for Formal Credentials.**

Of course, between Tuesday and Friday there was no time for mailing written credentials in the usual sense employed in diplomatic intercourse. The matter being urgent, and about to culminate in a meeting at the White House, the instructions were necessarily embraced in a cable dispatch bearing the signature of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Even the dispatch was in cipher, so that it lacked those usual formalities of written credentials by which the right of a diplomatic official to express the direct views of a foreign Government are made known.

The essential point, however, free from technicalities was that M. Cambon received from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs these enlarged instructions permitting him to speak the views of Spain upon various points at issue, and thus to bring the two Governments, the United States and Spain, into direct discussion.

It was under such circumstances that the French Ambassador and his secretary made their notable call at the White House last Saturday. M. Cambon was in possession of the enlarged instructions, and the conference proceeded with the Ambassador expressing the views of the Spanish Government. The official communication, when made public, it is understood, will make this authority of M. Cambon plain.

It is very well understood at the Department of State that as soon as the preliminaries are settled, Ambassador Cambon's mission for Spain will end, and the "futher negotiations" that can follow agreement to the first conditions of the United States will be taken up by chosen Commissioners of the United States and Spain, probably in London.

**Beginning to Disarm.**

With confidence that these expectations will be realized, the Administration is turning its attention to shrinking the great war organization that has been created since the prospect of war began to be alarming. The work of expansion and shrinkage may seem for a while to be going on at the same time, but already arrangements are being made to cut down public expenses by releasing many vessels chartered at great cost for service supplementary to the navy. With peace negotiations in sight that task will be urged with vigor.

The Administration will have its hands full of creative work that will be expensive, but will promise to be profitable by and by. The President is already interested in the evidences of friendliness manifested toward the United States in Puerto Rico, and members of the Administration are inclined to believe that the annexation of that island will be accomplished at an early day with the approval of the people who are about to be released from their allegiance to Spain.

The Administration does not see its way to a large sudden reduction of the army. Should any arrangement be made for the withdrawal of troops from the Philippines, it is not believed that this will be effected before next Spring, if as early. A large army, it is feared, will have to be maintained in Cuba until that "stable government" which the United States has promised shall be provided in place of the unstable Government of Spain has been set up and been recognised as such by the whole population.

Just how many troops will be needed for Cuba and for Puerto Rico is not even calculated yet, but a rough estimate is that not less than 10,000 will be necessary to secure respect in Puerto Rico for United States authority, while 50,000 may be needed in Cuba for a year to maintain order. The regular army, it is believed, will not be reduced below 100,000 for several years.

### Work of Pacifying Cuba.

The Administration is inclined to believe that with the Spanish troops withdrawn from Cuba, and an opportunity afforded for the United States to assist the people in providing a government for themselves, rapid progress will be made toward real pacification between the Cubans and those Spaniards who are not so attached to the mother country that they will feel impelled to abandon Cuba and return to the peninsula.

"If we can get a chance," said a member of the Cabinet, "to assure the people of Cuba, Cuban or Spanish, that all we desire to do is to provide all classes a chance to live without being robbed and persecuted and ground down; that we hope to see them successful beyond any dream they have ever had of progress and prosperity; that they shall not continue to slaughter and kill each other because of relations and conditions incidental to the system of misgovernment imposed upon them by Spain, there can be no doubt about the eventual acceptance by the people of our good offices toward them.

"If they succeed in setting up government by and for themselves, or find that they are not able to do so without our further help, we shall be delighted in the one case, and resigned perhaps to the other and its significance, should the Cubans indicate a plain desire to be associated as a nation with the United States. We have disavowed all desire to conquer and hold them. We may not be so positive when Cuba expresses a desire to be annexed."

## MADRID CABINET AT WORK.

### Discussing the Terms of Peace We Have Offered—Some Grumbling at Our Demands.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The Cabinet Council sat this afternoon and again for four hours this evening discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for "further explanation of some difficult points." When the replies are received the Cabinet will reassemble.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, confirms the report that "some modifications of the original terms have been obtained."

The Liberal to-day says the Spanish-American Peace Commissioners are to meet in London, and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—It is announced this afternoon in a dispatch from Madrid to the Temps that the Spanish Cabinet is to meet this afternoon and draw up Spain's reply to the United States' answer to the peace proposals. The dispatch adds that it is believed the Spanish Government will accept the terms, and that hostilities will be suspended in the Antilles.

In conclusion the Madrid dispatch says it is the general belief that peace will be an accomplished fact before Aug. 15.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The impressions are less favorable tonight. The terms laid down by the United States are harder in tone and substance than was supposed, especially regarding the Philippines, where scope is left for Aguinaldo and the natives to interfere in the final settlement before the mixed commission, which would create conditions in the archipelago rendering the working of Spanish rule almost impossible.

"It is rumored also that America insists on Spain paying the municipal debts of the Spanish West Indies, and old standing claims of American citizens."

## OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

### Senator Jones States the Grounds of His Objection to an American Colonial Policy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has left for Washington. The Senator preferred not to discuss too freely the disposition of Spanish dependencies conquered by the United States, inasmuch as the question is one that the Senate will have to pass upon when a treaty is presented, yet he is thoroughly an anti-annexationist. He did not attempt to deny that he is opposed to what the British and part of the American press term an "imperial policy."

"I believe in the principle embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that government must be by the consent of the governed," said the Senator. "While it may be true the inhabitants of the Spanish islands are practically savages and incapable of self-government, as a matter of sentiment I would not feel like seeing them under the continued domination of Spain. But as to what disposition should be made of the islands, I am not prepared to say."

"Would you favor a protectorate?" the Senator was asked.

"We want to maintain the military government we have set up till some treaty is made," he replied.

"Then you see nothing to be gained by the acquisition of foreign territory?"

"Nothing to be gained and much to be feared. There is no Constitutional warrant in the adoption of a colonial policy by the United States, and it is utterly repugnant to our traditions. The right of the people to govern themselves is too firmly engrafted in the hearts of American people for us to embark upon a policy of land grabbing, in violation of our oft-enunciated principles. Nor can I see any particular boon to American commerce in imperialism. Sentiment does not control the purchases of the world. The cheapest and best market gets the trade. By the annexation of Hawaii sugar duties aggregating $9,000,000 annually are lost to us, and the sugar refineries are the only gainers."

### SPANISH FOURS RECOVERING.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Spanish fours opened at 39.57½.

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, in anticipation that peace between Spain and the United States will soon be concluded. Rio Tintos and De Beers were in special favor, owing to the belief that they will be particularly benefited by the conclusion of peace. Spanish fours fluctuated.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Business was quiet and prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, and there was a general recovery on repurchases. Coal, iron, and steamship shares attracted attention, due to the favorable half-yearly report of the Hansa Company.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours and Italians recovered. Americans were steady and Northern Pacifics were ½ higher.

## MERRITT SEES TROUBLE AHEAD

Continued from Page 1.

expedition was expected to arrive at Cavite during the evening of July 29.

The Zafiro will enter this harbor to-morrow, in order to stop the twenty-four hours allowed by the neutrality laws.

## MORE TROOPS TO MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—It was officially given out at Army Headquarters today that another fleet of transports would sail next Thursday. The steamers Lakme and Charles Nason will carry the troops for Honolulu—the former the engineer corps and the latter the First Battalion of New York Volunteers.

The Tacoma, towed by the tug Iroquois, will sail for Manila Thursday with the horses and mules and other equipments. The transport Arizona will sail next Monday or Tuesday at the latest, carrying the Seventh California Regiment. If the vessel sails Tuesday, this regiment will break camp and go aboard Monday. The Scandia will sail a week from next Thursday, and will carry the recruits for the various regiments.

It is now definitely settled that Brig. Gen. King will command the next expedition. He probably will go on the Scandia and act as head of that ship, as well as commanding the expedition. Col. Berry will command the Arizona.

All of the troops here and in the vicinity will be sent to the Philippines as rapidly as transports can be secured and made ready.

## ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

### Denial Made that Great Britain and the United States Are Negotiating Over the Philippines.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, answering a question, said there were no negotiations in progress between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Philippine Islands, and that no information had reached her Majesty's Government in support of the statement that Germany had made or was making an attempt to acquire the Island of Luzon.

Continuing, Mr. Curzon said the Government was aware that the future of the Philippine Islands was causing anxiety in Australia, and, he further remarked, the matter will, of course, receive the Government's close attention.

Replying to questions on the subject of China, Mr. Curzon said Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British Minister to China, had been instructed on July 22 to inform the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) that Great Britain would support China against any power committing an act of aggression in China "because China had granted a British subject permission to aid or build a railroad or other public works." This statement occasioned much cheering.

The Globe this afternoon says it learns on high authority that Yung-Hung, said to be an American citizen, to whom the Tsung-li-Yamen granted a concession for the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang Railroad, has signed an agreement with an English syndicate to supply the necessary capital, £5,000,000, ($25,000,000.) Thereupon The Globe urges the Government to support Yung-Hung's request "for an extension of time to secure the capital," and says the United States Minister at Pekin is already supporting Yung-Hung, but it appears from The Globe's statements that "prompt British influence is necessary to counteract Germany's attempt to induce the Tsung-li-Yamen to cancel the concession."

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, discussed the Chinese question, replying to the Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, who sharply attacked the Government for "permitting the rivals of Great Britain to outmanoeuvre in the matter of railway and other concessions."

Lord Salisbury declared that no British capitalists were attempting to build railways in China, and he certainly should not advocate the building or subsidizing of railways there by the British Government. He repeated the instructions given to Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, which had been outlined in the House of Commons by Mr. Curzon, and added:

"We are willing to repeat that and to stake all upon it."

## AUXILIARY FLEET TO DISBAND.

### Vessels Will Be Put Out of Commission as Rapidly as Convenient, Capt. Bartlett Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The report that the auxiliary naval force is to be disbanded in short order is fully confirmed by Capt. John R. Bartlett, chief of that force, who said in response to inquiries to-day that it was the intention of the department to put the vessels of the fleet out of commission as rapidly as convenient, dropping them one at a time.

The auxiliary fleet consists at present of thirty-four vessels. Two of these, the Enquirer and Elfrida, have, according to Capt. Bartlett, already been ordered permanently out of commission. The torpedo boat Manly is laid up at the New York Navy Yard. The Cheyenne and Chickasaw have gone from Charleston to join the Cuban blockade. The Inca and Seminole have been ordered to the blockade from the Boston Navy Yard. The yacht Shearwarth, now at the New York Navy Yard, has also been ordered to the front. The Waban is at Key West, on her way to become a blockader.

The other vessels of the fleet, all of which will be put out of commission in turn, are distributed as follows:

On Station at New York—Aileen, Free Lance, Huntress, Restless, Jason, and Nahant.

At League Island Navy Yard—Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, and Manhattan.

At the Boston Navy Yard—Lehigh and Wyandotte.

The Arctic is at Cape Henlopen, the Catskill at Provincetown, the Dale at Baltimore, the Choctaw at Galveston, the Montauk at Portland, Me.; the Minnesota at Charlestown, Mass.; the Nantucket at Port Royal, the Powhatan at Mobile, the Passaic at Port Eads, La.; the St. Louis (receiving ship) at Philadelphia, the Sylph at Chester, Penn., and the Tacoma en route to Key West.

"The need of maintaining this force has passed," said Capt. Bartlett to-day, "and it is the intention of the department to put the ships out of commission as fast as it can be conveniently done. They will not all be dropped at once. The Enquirer and the Elfrida have already been ordered out. Next week one or two others will be released from the service, and so on until the entire fleet has been disbanded."

Secretary of the Navy Long was asked to-day if the dissolution of the auxiliary fleet and the releasing of the big transatlantic liners would be followed soon by the retirement of the other merchant ships now in the navy's service as auxiliary cruisers. That, the Secretary said, would depend on the peace prospects. If peace was declared or seemed assured, he said the navy would have no more use for auxiliaries, large or small, and the Government would naturally proceed to get rid of them.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The James P. Lewis Company's strawboard pulp mill, at Beaver Falls, has been burned to the ground. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $18,000.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:35 A. M.—143 Mott Street; Lena Shandolan; no damage.

12:30 P. M.—223 West Twenty-ninth Street; Herman Klase; damage, $15.

2:25 P. M.—202 East Ninety-eighth Street; D. Schmidt; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—470 Ninth Avenue; Annie Beach; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—2,014 Lexington Avenue; M. Cassidie; damage slight.

## COL. J. J. ASTOR IN TOWN.

### Comes Here on a Furlough After Leaving Messages at Washington.

Col. John Jacob Astor of Major Gen. Shafter's staff reached this city early yesterday evening from Washington, whither he had gone to deliver some messages from Gen. Shafter to the War Department. He proceeded to his home at 840 Fifth Avenue, where a few servants remained during his absence in Cuba. He went out an hour or so after reaching the house and spent until 11 o'clock in seeing acquaintances, all the time wearing the campaign hat and light gray fatigue suit in which he had arrived, with a mackintosh to protect him from a threatening sprinkle of rain.

Col. Astor has not gained perceptibly in flesh, but is looking splendidly, and has acquired an enviable coat of tan. He is enjoying a thirty days' leave of absence. He is anxious to rejoin the army in Cuba, and will shorten his vacation.

"I shall probably spend ten or twelve day in the city," he said yesterday evening, "to attend to business affairs, and then go back to the army. Just where my next duty will be I do not know." Col. Astor was questioned as to the report that he was to be assigned to Gen. Miles's staff, and take part in the advance upon San Juan. All he would say was that the matter would depend on the War Department. He expressed a desire to see active service again.

Although he escaped wounds entirely, Col. Astor had one touch of fever, which, however, he would not admit was yellow fever. His temperature reached 103 degrees, but he seems now to have absolutely recovered, and says he is feeling well. He did not have a horse shot under him, but his animal was struck in the side at one time, while Col. Astor was not on him, with what was believed to be a bit of shrapnel. The wound did no serious damage.

While in Washington Col. Astor delivered his messages to Secretary Alger, and had a chat with him and another with President McKinley. He says Mr. McKinley keeps his health under the strain of his heavy responsibilities.

Col. Astor was rather diffident when asked to give his experiences under fire, and said that he had simply done what all the aides had done. "My first experience," said he, "was at El Poso Hill, where I was with Col. McClellan. The heaviest fighting occurred in the first few days. The Rough Riders behaved well, and so did the Seventy-first New York. The colored troops acted splendidly also. I am proud of the American Army, and think we all are."

Col. Astor, in response to a question, expressed his opinion that the Cuban insurgents were not fit to be intrusted with the reins of Government. "We all feared," said he, "that they would show a disposition to run riot and pillage whenever they got inside Santiago. Garcia and his forces were therefore not allowed in at the time of the surrender. The merchants of the town were especially anxious to have it so.

"We also found the Cubans disappointing in the field. Gen. Garcia sent Gen. Shafter a message saying that he was very sorry that he had let all of Pando's forces get by him into Santiago. Well, the fact was that he didn't let Pando in, but 2,500 Spaniards did get into Santiago, before the surrender, and the Cubans, who numbered 3,500, ought certainly to have kept them out. I found the Spanish officers a pleasant lot of men. I had two Spaniards in my care at one time, and they seemed admirable fellows. We were all well impressed with the soldierly qualities of Gen. Toral and his subordinates. I picked up a little of the Spanish language while in Cuba."

As to the difficulty of caring for sick and wounded soldiers, Col. Astor thought that this was much augmented at Siboney by the difficulties of landing in a heavy swell there. Col. Astor had the usual tribute to pay to the work of the Red Cross.

Speaking of the actual fighting he said: "We could hear the shells whistling and breaking over our heads. It was a curious sound, and one you do not soon forget. The wounds of the Mauser bullets are not so bad as they have been pictured."

"The Cuban climate," said he, "is very much maligned, I think. Yellow fever is not so prevalent among the troops as has been supposed, and we would all get fever here if we lived as we do there. I caught my fever sleeping on the grass, as we all had to the first few days we were in camp. As soon as we were able to get raised up off the ground we were all right. The fare was poor, but that prevented us from overeating, which is conducive to fever."

Col. Astor said that before he left Santiago the officers began eating at quite a select restaurant—the Delavinas—where the proprietor, a Spaniard, treated them with marked consideration. "My tentmates," said he, "were at one time two aeronauts who went up in a baloon to watch the attack upon Santiago." He also told of having viewed the wrecks of Camara's fleet and the sunken Merrimac. "The Oquendo," said he, "was still burning when I saw her the first time."

## ORDERS FOR TRANSPORTS.

### The Quartermaster's Department Is Rushing Work on Ships—Engineers to Leave Thursday.

The Quartermaster's Department here has received further orders from Washington, ordering that all haste be made in preparing the transports in New York Harbor for the carrying of troops, including those under Gen. Grant, from Newport News to Puerto Rico. The Manitoba was sent off last night. The Minnewaska, which was to have taken the First New York Volunteer Regiment of Engineers from Peekskill, has been ordered instead to go to Newport News, as owing to her facilities for carrying horses she is especially available for the purposes required. The Engineers will be sent by the Chester, leaving probably on Thursday.

The Minnewaska is to have all supplies and stores aboard by 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her cargo will include 5,000 pairs of canvas trousers, 5,000 pairs of blue trousers, 20,000 undershirts, 32,000 pairs of drawers, 18,200 leggings, 10,000 shelter tents and poles, 500 common tents and poles, 50 wall tents and poles, and 25 hospital tents.

Major William Arthur, who is in charge of the Missouri, received the approved estimates from Washington yesterday for the work to be done in converting the Missouri into an ambulance ship. Workmen were at once sent aboard and began flooring, sheathing, and painting her. Her registry has been changed from English to American. It is intended to have her ready to sail in two weeks.

Among the men in the hospital corps who will sail on the Missouri are four Bellevue Medical College graduates, two from the Long Island College Hospital, and two Philadelphia policemen, on half-pay furloughs. William H. Miller of Chattanooga, Tenn., who will assist in caring for the wounded, gave up a position with an engineering company at a salary of $150 a month to enlist in the corps with a salary of $21 a month.

The transport Breakwater will sail to-day for Santiago with a large quantity of medical supplies and a number of contract surgeons. Contracts have been signed by the following physicians: John A. Tonner of New York, W. Edson Apple of Philadelphia, John M. Pena of New York, C. S. Perry of Brooklyn, and Dr. Van Hood of Gouverneur Hospital. The surgeons will be in charge of Surgeon Tonner.

### TO WED A HONOLULU GIRL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—It was announced to-day that Surgeon J. C. Thompson, United States steamship Mohican, would marry Miss Alice Afong, sister-in-law of Capt. Whiting of the monitor Monadnock. Miss Afong is one of the thirteen daughters of the Afong family of Honolulu.

The father of the bride-to-be is a full-blood Chinese, who settled in Hawaii many years ago and amassed a great fortune. He married a half-caste Hawaiian woman, by whom he had two sons and thirteen daughters. The family has a beautiful home in Honolulu and entertain very largely. They move in the very best society in the island, and the girls are very much sought after. Several of the daughters have wedded with prominent men in Honolulu.

It will be remembered that there was a serious clash between Capt. Whiting and Paymaster Wilcox of the Monadnock during the monitor's stay at Honolulu over the latter's slighting remarks concerning the Afong girls.

Surgeon Thompson met Miss Afong while on a visit to Honolulu and the engagement followed, but was kept secret till to-day. Thompson plans to resign when the war is over and will settle in Honolulu with his bride.

## SOUND MEN NEEDED FOR WAR

### Experiences of a Physician Who Rejected a Good Many Volunteers.

### SOME CAUSES FOR REJECTION

### Bad Teeth, Narrow Chests, Weak Hearts Decidedly Common—Many Farmers' Sons and Bicyclists Fail to Pass.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 1.—Dr. Olin F. Harvey has furnished for publication a statement concerning his experiences in examining men for the United States regular and volunteer services. The statement is as follows:

"I have for some time been thinking that I should like to put down some observations from my recent experiences in examining men for the United States regular and volunteer service. I have wanted to preserve the data for my own satisfaction, and then, too, perhaps, there might be found out of these thousand or more examinations some facts that would be of general interest, and that might set us thinking along lines which we are apt, unless an emergency arises, to neglect. To a physician the examination of over a thousand average young Americans for military service reveals some most interesting and most significant sociological conditions.

"To begin with, for our theorizing may as well come later, I had 550 young men stand up before me, clad only in well-fitting white skin, and I went through with them the prescribed ordeal, to find out for Uncle Sam whether they were able to masticate their food well, whether they had good, strong, healthy hearts; whether their vital organs were sound, and able to endure the strain of soldiering; whether their lungs were sound and capacious; whether they were sound and solid of limb; whether they had good reliable eyesight. These and other things too numerous to mention I was instructed to find out.

### The Test Was Searching.

"In all, there were, as I have said, 500 young men in Wilkesbarre and 400 in Scranton who wanted to join the regulars. After taking them through the ordeal, I found that only 151 from Wilkesbarre and 175 from Scranton were really fit. In many the deficiences were slight, but they were sufficient to reject. And then, too, there were a number otherwise sound who did not pull down enough weight at the other end of the scale, or who did not breathe their air from a high enough altitude. At the outset the percentage of rejections was about four out of five. Afterward the percentage rejected was less. You see the reason. At first everybody came, ignorant of the thoroughness of the examination. But after awhile those rejected told their friends what was required, and so a good many young fellows who knew that they were deficient in some of the requirements saved me the trouble of examining them. They staid away, and only those who felt reasonably certain of passing came for the trial. And then, too, some went to their own physicians and underwent examination. That also saved me from rejecting a good many, and the Government was saved some expense.

"At first the work went slowly enough. It was difficult thoroughly to look over more than five or six men from head to foot in an hour. But before I had finished I could dispose of a dozen or fifteen in that time. Practice in anything of this sort makes perfect. I suspect that the regular army Surgeon, who is constantly doing a good deal of this work, could dispose of fifteen or even more in an hour. The only thing is that the army Surgeons have their regular pace and they don't hurry unnecessarily.

"I examined over 500 for the volunteer service. Here the requirements were not so strict, though I had to reject even for this branch of the service a large proportion of applicants.

### Why Men Were Rejected.

"Well, as to causes of rejection. For the regular service I had to examine the teeth very carefully. A good stomach makes a good soldier, and good teeth have a considerable influence in keeping the stomach healthy. Lots of hearty boys, sound in wind and limb, could not be recommended because of bad teeth. I was surprised at the revealed carelessness of the young men in letting their teeth go unattended to. A few had naturally sound teeth, but even many of these had neglected the teeth and had not carefully kept them clean. In other cases where the early services of a dentist would have put them in good shape there were no signs that they had ever visited a dentist's office. I felt like going out and placarding the town with notices to mothers that one of their first duties should be to look after the teeth of their children. If taken in time it would not cost so much, and it would save many hours of misery and would be a valuable health measure.

### Narrow Chests Common.

"And another discovery made in these examinations seems at first thought like a strange one. I was obliged to reject a large number from insufficient chest expansion. Strange as it may seem, nearly all who had narrow chests were young farmers. Brought up to run a plow or hoe and scrape the ground with long-handled tools, they had very strong arms and back, but were muscle bound and bent over. The chest had been contracted, and few of them could expand on inhalation the requisite two inches. One or two who were otherwise perfect specimens of the genus homo I sent away exhorting them to take two weeks and practice setting up exercises to broaden the chest, and to spend also a few minutes night and morning taking and exhaling deep breaths. These afterward came back to me and passed successfully. I think young farmers ought to look out that they do not in their strong muscular work cramp the chest and pave the way for lung troubles.

### Diseased Heart.

"I found a good many more cases of hypertrophied heart than were pleasant to discover. And I found that the careless and reckless bicycle riding that some of our young men indulge in was largely responsible for this diseased condition of the heart. On questioning some of them they told me that they had been accustomed to ride the bicycle and take long spins and to indulge too in racing. The effect was plainly pernicious. One or two confessed to holding several medals for century runs. It should be understood that I do not wish to condemn the use of the bicycle, but the abuse of it. And I think that too few of our young men realize that they are causing themselves almost irreparable injury. I should think that fully two-thirds of the cases of heart enlargement came from reckless bicycle riding. One or two cases were very bad and the others were slight. But they were all sufficient to causes rejection.

### The Care of the Eyes.

"I found 30 per cent. of the boys who had been students in our schools had defective eyesight. This is an alarming proportion. There were some cases of myopia and more of astigmatism. It is not comfortable to think that with all our modern school buildings and our improved methods of lighting that one-third of our young men are wearing their eyes out. It ought not to be so, but it is true, nevertheless, that we are becoming a bespectacled as well as a dyspeptic Nation. This eyesight question ought to be called to the attention of our educators and our oculists. I know of few better fields of humanitarianism than the solution of this question of preserving the eyes of our student boys and girls.

"Varicocele was very common. In times of war this does not in a modified form necessarily reject, though it would in the regular order of things. On a peace footing our army will not take a man with this ailment. Hemorrhoids were not at all common. I was a little surprised at this, until the thought came that a large proportion of those I examined were not of sedentary occupation. Varicose veins were frequently discovered in the examinations, and mostly among the farmer boys. Why this is so I have not had time to think out.

"The requirements as to weight and size are the same for the regular and the volunteer service, though if the men were sound and healthy the army will allow the examining Surgeon to deviate a few pounds in weight or an inch or two in size. It was a gratification to me that my candidates as passed were admitted to both the regular and the volunteer service readily and the Surgeons wasted very little time in looking them over again. At Fort McPherson, where most of the recruits were sent, the Surgeon in charge said that he found that the work had been thoroughly done, and he was kind enough to write me a very complimentary personal letter.

### A General Summary.

"Since you have asked me to sum up the result of the observations as to causes of rejection, in order that the layman may see and reflect and make attempt to remedy the physical condition of the rising generation of boys, I should say:

"1. Look out for the eyes of the young and be careful that they are not allowed to overwork or strain them.

"2. Let the young farmer boys, otherwise vigorous and strong, beware of the contraction of their chests and lungs. They ought to try setting-up exercises as a regular routine.

"3. Bicycle riders ought to beware of scorching and racing and of the long and tedious rides across country. Ride in moderation.

"4. Take care of the teeth and look after them early and persistently."

## TO CHANGE THE CAMP SITES.

### Gen. Sternberg Recommends Frequent Removals of the Troops—Dangers of Extended Stays.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—What is believed to be the beginning of a general change of camp sites is indicated by the recommendation made to the Secretary of War by Surgeon General Sternberg to-day that the troops at Camp Alger be moved to another location.

In explanation of this recommendation, the Surgeon General said that he did not suggest the removal of the men to any particular point, nor had he indicated how far they ought to be moved. The facts were, he said, that, however healthy the site of the camp might have been at first, it had now become foul by reason of careless sanitation, and a proper regard for the health of the men demanded that they be put into a new camp. If it was only a move of a few miles, he said, it would be better than to leave them where the accumulated filth of two months had contaminated all the surroundings.

The Surgeon General is of the opinion that all the camps that have been occupied since the volunteer army began to be mobilized should be exchanged for fresh locations. In spite of all that may be done to enforce sanitary regulations, he said, a camp where both officers and men are new at the business of soldiering is sure to become foul after a time, a state of things which can only be remedied by changing the location.

The proposition to move all the Southern camps is not, he stated, a reflection on the general healthfulness of that region. This was demonstrated by the fact that Camp Alger was the first to be condemned. It was true, the Surgeon General said, that it would be better if the troops were in a cooler climate, but it was also true that if they had been camped in one place in the far North as long as they have been in camp in the South a change of location would be desirable.

The following is a summary of typhoid cases at Camp Alger for Sunday and Monday:

Dead—Privates Philip Brown, Company F, Third Missouri; R. E. Shelton and A. T. Northcross, Company E, Second Tennessee; Charles B. Rodloff, Company I, First Rhode Island; J. J. Connell, Regular Army Hospital Corps.

Suspected Cases Confirmed—Sergt. Tobin, Company B; J. Connor, Company K; John Finn, Charles Finney, and J. B. O'Brien, Company B; Edward Clenet, Company D; J. B. Donohue, Company F, all of the Seventh Illinois.

Suspected cases, 53.

The wife of Lieut. Kreuger, Company B, Third Missouri, contracted typhoid fever while visiting her husband at the camp and has been taken to Kansas City, it is said, in a dying condition.

There are reported to be 168 cases of typhoid at the Fort Myer hospital, exclusive of those sent there to-day.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, who has just come from the camp at Chickamauga, called on the Surgeon General today. He gave an unfavorable account of the condition of affairs there from a sanitary point of view. "It is one of the dirtiest holes I ever saw," was the way he described it.

Gen. Sternberg expressed surprise that the officers and men of the regiments there should have neglected sanitary regulations as they are reported to have done in many cases.

Commissioner H. Clay Evans has just returned to Washington from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and called at the War Department to-day to describe to Secretary Alger the condition of affairs at that great military camp. The Commissioner's report is much more encouraging than those which have been received from other sources.

## SILVER FUSION IN NEBRASKA

### Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans to Join Their Forces.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—To-morrow, for the second time in the history of Nebraska, the silver parties will hold State conventions. The indications to-night are that the three bodies to convene here at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon will be harmonious and enthusiastic.

Last year, when the tri-convention met, it was an experiment. Then the most sanguine advocates of fusion doubted the utility of such a combination and did not think so cumbersome a machine could hold together. This time the leaders of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of the State have assurances that the plan is practicable. They say the idea completely overwhelmed the opposition a year ago, and that to-day the Republicans of the State have no hope of contesting successfully with the silver interests whose representatives are gathering to-night.

In all political circles to-night it is freely predicted that the three conventions will permanently adjourn by 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, having completed the full State ticket, resolutions, and party speechmaking.

This condition has been brought about by the Steering Committee appointed by the State Central Committees of all three parties this forenoon. Each was in session early, and appointed committees to meet the incoming delegates and secure an expression of their desires. These plans were not intended to bind the conventions, but merely to simplify the work of the large bodies that will be in session to-morrow.

To-night each party held caucuses. There were probably 200 Democrats in caucus, 50 silver Republicans, and 500 Populists. Their meetings were supposed to be secret, but the various candidates' merits were discussed at length. Prominent members of the fusion forces assert that the slate had practically been prepared and that it is this:

The Populists will first submit to the tri-convention, through their Conference Committee, the name of Judge Neville of North Platte for Governor. If rejected the Democrats will submit the name of the Hon. C. J. Smythe of Omaha for the same position. He being rejected, the Silver Republican Conference Committee will submit the claims of Judge Cunningham R. Scott of Omaha for the Gubernatorial honors.

After each party has offered a candidate and a majority has failed to make a choice the Populists will again offer a candidate, who will probably be Judge Thompson of Grand Island or perhaps D. Clem Deaver of Omaha. In this way each party will have an equal chance to suggest the best man they have to offer for the tri-convention to act upon.

The absence of Col. W. J. Bryan was much felt here to-night; but, as he confided to his friends some of his ideas as to the manner of maintaining harmony among the various elements to be represented and the mass of delegates are disposed to follow those suggestions, the Bryan spirit is very pronounced—possibly as pronounced as if he were here.

The leading thought contributed by Col. Bryan as a legacy to the tri-convention was that the resolutions should embody strong language against the imperialism of the Republican Party in the Spanish war, so the resolutions of each convention to-morrow will be strongly opposed to the acquisition of territory remote from this continent.

These resolutions were drafted to-night and will be adopted by each convention. They practically declare for the independence of Cuba, annexation of Puerto Rico, and the surrender of the Philippines to the insurgents.

### OLD WAGE SCALE RETAINED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The conference between the Executive Committee of the Green Glass Bottle manufacturers of the United States and Canada and the representatives of the green-glass bottle blowers ended to-day, with the old wage scale still in effect.

The manufacturers say German competition based on low wages was assuming a serious aspect. The men were granted five minutes' additional rest in the afternoon, and their request that the Saturday night blast be done away with because it left them no time to themselves, was granted by the manufacturers, although it will add 5 per cent. to their expenses. The prices of their products will not be changed.

## HOBSON IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—Lieut. Richmond Pierson Hobson, who has been expected in Georgia ever since his arrival in the United States from Santiago, is with his mother at Lithia Springs to-day.

The Lieutenant reached Atlanta this morning, and for several moments the naval hero was a busy man. He was kept shaking hands until each individual had been saluted. Mr. Hobson received the attention shown him with the coolness which marked his deed for daring on the Merrimac. At Austell there was a call for the distinguished traveler to come to the platform, to which he responded.

When the train pulled up to the station at Lithia Springs, where the mother was waiting, a crowd of guests from the Sweetwater Park Hotel had gathered to join in the welcome. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The Lieutenant kissed Mrs Hobson, who threw her arms around his neck and for several minutes rested her head on his shoulder, shedding tears of joy.

As she walked up the lane from the station to the hotel, leaning on the arm of her boy, her face was aglow. The hotel parlors were decorated with beautiful flowers. Flags were draped over the portieres and the word "Welcome," made of green leaves, was spread over the doors. A string orchestra furnished music.

Hobson has not definitely arranged all his plans, and does not know just how he will occupy his time prior to leaving for Santiago, or how soon he will return. He thinks now he will go back via Key West. The report that he is to preside in New York next Thursday night at a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Association is correct. He is to do this at the earnest solicitation of the Navy Department.

Mrs. Atkinson, the Governor's wife, one of the most active workers in the Army and Navy League, telephoned Lieut. Hobson today that the members of the league were anxious to give him a reception to-morrow afternoon. The Lieutenant responded, saying he would be most happy to accept, if circumstances permitted it. The reception, which will be a public one, will be held at the Governor's mansion at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow night.

### AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—J. Crosland, Huddersfield, England.

ASTOR—Gov. William T. Thornton, New Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

HOFFMAN—A. Thompson Rel, Santiago de Chile.

HOLLAND—S. Cross, Liverpool.

IMPERIAL—J. C. Morehead, Cleveland, Superintendent Erie Railway; Judge J. G. Williams, Duluth.

MANHATTAN—W. M. C. Osborne, London; Alfred Brown, Scotland; Theodore Butterfield, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Prof. Winthrop Dwight, Yale University.

MURRAY HILL—H. E. Snagge, England.

WALDORF—R. K. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; A. Carnegie, Jr., Pittsburg; L. Appert, Paris.

### ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Anaconda Mercantile Company, Anaconda, Mon.; D. J. Donoghue, dry goods; Stuart House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bloom, S. R., Clarksville, Texas., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brayer, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Blass, G., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Brin, L., Brownswood, Tex., dry goods; 107 Eighty-fourth Street.

Brin, D., Comanche, Tex., dry goods; 239 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Brown, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, clothing; W. J. Cooper, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn., hats and caps; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Ruggles, notions; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Connell, M. J., Co., Butte, Mon.; W. Shore, domestics and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, dry goods; G. W. Dozier, notions; Sinclair House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; J. J. Bryant, furs; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Feldenheimer, C., & Co., Moberly, Mo.; I. Feldenheimer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Williamsport, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Grossman, Michaelson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Grossman, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Goldstein & Migel, Waco, Tex.; L. Migel, dry goods; 394 Broadway.

Hibberd, C. A., Colorado Springs, Col., dry goods and notions; Hotel Metropole.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. M. Rich, rugs and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Koch, cloaks; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Kuh, clothing; A. Buxbaum, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; W. W. Linn, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lilienthal & Gassenheimer, Montgomery, Ala.; S. Gassenheimer, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Brandeis, clothing; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Lehman & Scheuer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. Scheuer, clothing and dry goods; Hotel Albert.

McLean, D. R., Denver, Col., notions; Hotel Metropole.

Mackey, Nisbet & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Mr. Nisbett, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Model Clothing Co., Troy, N. Y.; L. August, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Most, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. S. Most, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Miller, F. B., Cripple Creek, Col., dry goods; 224 Church Street.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; H. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, and hosiery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Myer, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Christie, fancy goods; 487 Broadway; Stuart House.

Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; D. P. Buckley, dress goods, silks, and velvets; E. C. Hensgen, laces and embroideries; F. C. Lake, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. E. Olsen, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheet, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; P. J. Reilly, stationery; 2 Walker Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Scott, knit goods yarns; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Romer-Lovell Company, Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rosenau Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; L. Harris, notions; Hotel Metropole.

Reps, Creamer & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. Reps, dry goods; Stuart House.

Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, woolens; S. Rice, woolens; Hoffman House.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, hosiery and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Stronse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Stronse, woolens; Hoffman House.

Simon, S., Ardmore, Indian Territory, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Seelig, M., Kansas City, Mo., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; S. Strauss, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Stegall, W. D., & Bro., Montgomery, Ala.; W. D. Stegall, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Strouse Bros., Harrisburg, Penn.; M. Strouse, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; P. C. Saul, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Sandberger, A., Texarkana, Tex., dry goods; 35 Division Street.

Staples, H. O., & Co., Bangor, Me.; H. O. Staples, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. C. Bichel, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 369 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Thompson Brothers, Dallas, Tex.; C. W. Thompson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss L. McGill, laces and embroideries; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Wegman, J. B., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Arschkies, silks and velvets; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Sycamore, fancy goods; G. W. Bosworth, dry goods; Broadway and 10th Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wolfson, L., San Antonio, Tex.; M. Kalishi, notions and fancy goods; 610 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Weil, Raphael & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Weinberg & Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; I. Weinberg, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Weil Bros., Opelika, Ala.; I. Weil, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

## PLANS FOR BATTLESHIPS

### Navy Department Decides to Change the Requirements Fixed Upon.

### SHIPS TO BE BIG AND FAST

### Proposition to Make Their Displacement 13,000 Tons and Their Speed Eighteen Knots—The Law Will Have to be Amended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The question of the speed of the three battleships provided for by the new naval programme has been reopened again. It was supposed the matter had been settled when the Secretary of the Navy announced a few days ago that the preference would be given in awarding the contracts for the construction of the new vessels to the bidders who offered guarantees of the highest speed, retaining the general characteristics of design as set forth in the department's circular.

It is proposed now to change these designs completely, to drop everything that has been done, and start all over again with the intention of making the new vessels larger than was intended and speedier and consequently costlier. To do this will require an amendment to the law providing for the building of the three battleships. That law says they shall be of a displacement of "about 11,000 tons," and shall not cost more than $3,000,000 each. The Board on Construction decided to make the displacement 11,500 tons, which it considered was as far as it could go and keep within the law. When the plans first were under discussion the board unanimously agreed to make the ships practical repetitions of the Illinois type, with such improvements as could be added without materially modifying that type. The speed was to be sixteen knots.

The Chief Engineer advocated the substitution of water tube boilers for the Scotch boilers adopted for the Illinois, but as it was shown that it was not proposed by such substitution to increase the speed, the board voted down the proposition. Later, when the experience derived from the Santiago sea fight showed the importance of speed in naval warfare the subject was reopened, but it was demonstrated that with the limitation as to displacement and cost imposed by the law and the restriction as to depth of draught imposed by the shallowness of most of our harbors, it was impossible to increase the speed of the ships without either reducing their armor protection or lessening their armament. It then was determined to adhere to the general designs laid down, but to give preference in awarding the contracts to the bidders who would offer to produce the highest speed.

It is now proposed—and the proposition was discussed at length at a meeting of the Board of Construction this afternoon—to design the new ships on a basis of heavier displacement and greater cost than the present law permits, with the idea that it will take until about December to complete the new plans, and that by that time Congress will be in session and can be depended on, in view of the showing made by the navy in this war, to vote the increased appropriation asked for and amend the act so as to legalize the heavier displacement.

The proposition now under consideration is to give the proposed ships a displacement of 13,000 tons instead of 11,500, and to fix their minimum speed at 18 knots instead of 16. Chief Engineer Melville has been asked to submit designs of the new and improved machinery, including water-tube boilers, which he proposes to install, with a view to developing an 18-knot speed. These designs ready, Chief Constructor Hichborn will set his Bureau of Constructioin and Repair to work on designs for a hull to accommodate that machinery with the requisite coal space and the desired batteries.

The new scheme contemplates a main battery of twelve-inch and eight-inch guns, instead of thirteen-inch and six-inch, as in the present designs, this change being prompted also by the lessons learned from the Santiago engagement.

A further, and a most important change proposed to be made in the new ships is the addition of copper sheathing. At a meeting this afternoon the board voted unanimously to have the new battleships sheathed, with a view to preventing the fouling of their bottoms and the loss of speed resulting therefrom. This is a reversal of the board's position on the sheathing question. It has stood heretofore three to one against sheathing the bottoms of the battleships, Commodore Hichborn being the only advocate of the reform. The experience of the fleet in Southern waters during the present war, when the battleships and cruisers have steadily lost what speed they started with, as the result of marine growth on their hulls, has convinced the board that, costly as the sheathing is, it will be economical in the long run, since it will enable the ships to retain their speed for an indefinite period.

## WESTCHESTER ASSESSMENTS.

### The Report of the Referee in the Appeal of William Rockefeller Is Ignored.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Assessors of the Town of Mount Pleasant to-day filed their revised and completed assessment roll for 1898. In it they totally ignore the report of the referee in the appeal of William Rockefeller, and instead of cutting his assessment as ordered, in relation to the assessment appealed from, they have increased the assessment set against Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller has built handsome greenhouses recently, and these added $1,500 to the amount of assessed valuation. In addition, the Mount Pleasant Assessors assessed 164 acres of land lying in the town of Ossining, but a part of his estate. This they did under a recent decision. The assessment will be appealed from, and it is likely the town of Ossining will also fight the loss of 164 acres which it could derive benefit from.

Among the big assessments in Mount Pleasant are three against the Hudson River Railroad amounting to $321,150; Mrs. D. B. Monroe, $159,000 real and $50,000 personal; Mrs. Jane Phelps, $176,250 real and $25,000 personal; Mrs. E. F. Shepard, $167,867 real; Robert Bonner, $28,000 real; E. C. Kingsland, $61,750.

In Greenburg the Assessors filed their completed roll with the Town Clerk. The roll for the town foots up to about $32,000,000. Among the assessments are: Jay Gould estate, residence and grounds, $40[illegible]000; 30 acres, $75,000; 92 acres, $36,000, and one lot, $500, a total of $511,500; Howard Gould, $250,000; Helen Gould, $250,000, and Frank Gould, $250,000, all personal.

In Tarrytown these assessments were made: Charles Graef, $119,000 real; Dr. T. Barron, $79,800; Mrs. Lucy Eastman, $251,900; C. W. Hall, $61,000 real and $100,000 personal; R. E. Hopkins, $98,000 real and $15,000 personal; New York Central, two assessments, $162,000; Newton estate, $122,000 real and $55,000 personal; John [illegible] Perry, $100,000 real and $50,000 personal.

The following big assessments were made in Irvington: Ardsley Casino, $225,000; David Dows, Jr., $214,600 real and [illegible] personal, and a second real assessment of $45,000; Mrs. M. Dunham, $70,000 [illegible] $25,000 personal; Philip Schuyler, [illegible] real and $22,500 personal; Charles [illegible]fany, $155,000 real; Dr. Warner, [illegible] real; John Brisbane Walker, $170,000 [illegible] Dobbs Ferry—E. O. Bradley, $81,000 [illegible] J. J. McComb, $560,000 real and [illegible] sonal; New York Central, $74,000; [illegible] Paton, $100,000 real and $50,000 [illegible] Gen. Samuel Thomas, $167,000; Mrs. [illegible] Villard, $200,000 real and $30,000 [illegible] Henry Villard, $100,000, personal.

# DEAD AND SICK IN CUBA

## List of Soldiers Who Have Died or Been Detained in Hospital Since July 17.

## COL. JOHN H. PAGE SENT HOME

### Is Dangerously Ill with Malarial Fever—Was the Last of the Regular Army Colonels Left at the Front.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—Col. John H. Page of the Third Infantry (regulars) leaves to-day by the transport Iroquois for New York, dangerously ill with malarial fever. Col. Page was the last Colonel of the regular army left in Cuba. All of the others who came originally have either been killed in battle or have died of sickness, but there are any number of Lieutenant-Colonels.

### List of Dead.

The deaths in the army since the 17th inst. are as follows:

First Lieut. A. J. BABCOCK of the Thirty-third Michigan, who died of typhoid fever on July 26 at Siboney.

Private EDWARD BENJAMIN, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan, died of dysentery.

Private ALBERT BERGUNDE, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, of malarial fever, in camp.

Private BROOLEY, Company G, First Infantry, of dysentery, in camp.

Private CHARLES CLEMENS, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of malarial fever.

Private WILLIAM DOLBARD, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, died at Siboney of fever.

Private GEORGE HOLDERNESS, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of fever, in camp.

Teamster D. G. LOBE, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of fever.

Private R. H. MAHONEY, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, of typhoid fever, in camp.

Private JAMES A. MARTIN, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, who died at Siboney of fever.

Private MAX H. PAUSLER, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan.

Private WILLIAM FRANCIS POORE, Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers, of typhoid fever, in camp.

Private WARD MORRIS, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan, of typhoid fever.

Teamster MOORE STUART, Thirty-fourth Michigan, of fever, in camp.

Corp. CHARLES E. WRANGLE, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan, of fever.

### Detained in Hospital.

The detentions in hospitals during the same period were:

Private J. ATKINS, Second Cavalry, nostalgia.

Private W. H. BEYERS, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, apoplexy.

Private WILLIAM BRENT, Twenty-fourth Infantry, fever.

Private P. H. FARRELL, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, fever.

Private F. HARVEY, Second Cavalry, fever.

Private J. LAINE, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery.

Private MICHAEL McGOLDRICK, First Infantry, fever.

Private G. T. McLENATHAN, Second Cavalry, fever.

Corp. THOMAS ROBSON, Company H, Ninth Infantry, fever.

### Col. John H. Page.

Col. John H. Page of the Third Regiment of Infantry, who is returning from Cuba dangerously ill with malarial fever, was born in Delaware and enlisted as a private in Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, on Aug. 25, 1861. He had been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, Regulars, on Aug. 5, 1861, but did not accept the commission until Oct. 24, when he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service. On March 12, 1862, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy; on Dec. 13, 1862, he was brevetted Captain for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.," and on July 2, 1863, for gallant services in the battle of Gettysburg he was brevetted Major. On May 6, 1864, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and in September of 1885 he was made a Major and transferred to the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, being transferred to the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry on his promotion to be Lieutenant Colonel on Feb. 24, 1891. He was appointed to his present commission and regiment May 31, 1895.

## MEDICAL STAFF DEFENDED.

### Chief Surgeon Senn Replies to Criticisms Upon the Department's Work in Cuba.

Surgeon George H. Torney, United States Army, yesterday made public a statement by Lieut. Col. Senn, chief of the operating staff with the army in the field, in reply to numerous criticisms that have come from various quarters.

These criticisms, some of which were included in an editorial in The Medical Record of July 30, reflected on the efficiency, foresight, and proper management of the Medical Department of the army during the Cuban campaign. It was charged that there was a total lack of medicines and bandages and other necessaries for the proper care of the stricken soldiers; that the organization of the department was outrageously inefficient, and that, had it not been for the help of the Red Cross, the condition of the wounded soldiers would have been deplorable.

After a personal defense of Surgeon General Sternberg, the Chief of the Medical Department, Lieut. Col. Senn in his report goes on to say: "Gen. Sternberg at an early date recognized the importance of hospital ships during this war. The Olivette was chartered for this special purpose, was well equipped, and reached the seat of war in time. The hospital ship Relief, formerly the John Englis, under the supervision of its commander, Major Torney, was transformed into an ideal floating hospital in less than six weeks, and reached Siboney July 7, a day before the Olivette left for its home port. Do these things show negligence or ignorance, or do they not rather demonstrate foresight and an earnest endeavor to take care of the sick and wounded in a way creditable to our country and the Chief of the Medical Department?

"This question can be safely left for the wounded to answer. The medical officers and the wounded and sick have every reason to be grateful to Miss Clara Barton for what she did in furnishing ice, delicacies, and medical supplies. The State of Texas did excellent work in aiding the Medical Department, but this is no reason why those connected with the Red Cross Association should claim all the credit, and undertake to criticise the Medical Department.

### Friction with the Red Cross.

"It is a source of great regret that there should be any friction whatever between the Medical Department and the friends and supporters of the Red Cross Association. It must be clear to every unprejudiced mind that the treatment of the sick and wounded must remain under the direct control of the Medical Department, and that the legitimate function of the Red Cross is rather auxiliary to it if the greatest amount of good is to be realized from it. The hospital ship Relief brought an immense amount of medical supplies, delicacies, cots, pillows, and blankets. When we arrived at Siboney we knew our presence was much needed, and looked in vain for some one in power to inform us where and how to land. The precipitous and rocky nature of the shore and the immense depth of the ocean made it impossible to secure anchorage for several days. The lack of proper transportation facilities for the landing cannot be charged to the Medical Department. It took more than a week of the hardest kind of work to land all the supplies, and considering the limited facilities available, it is and always must be regarded as a source of satisfaction that it was made possible at all.

### Col. Senn's Personal Observations.

"The complaint that the sick and wounded lacked medicine and dressing material is true only to a certain extent. Some of the medicines were exhausted, owing to the unexpected enormous demand, but they were supplied as quickly as could be. The writer had the privilege to operate in all of the hospitals and was always able to find the essential antiseptics and dressing material required in military practice; and this was at a time when the supplies were the lowest. There was no lack at any time of stimulants and anaesthetics. There is no use in denying the fact that immediately after the battle the tent and blanket supply were inadequate, but these defects were corrected promptly.

"War always has had its hardships and discomforts; it cannot be prosecuted in parlor cars and clubhouses. Our soldiers expected deprivation and unavoidable discomforts, but on the whole they were subjected to less actual suffering than they had reason to look for. To the credit of the medical officers it must be said that they shared the inevitable hardships in common with the soldiers. They lived on the same food, drank the same water, and made the moist ground their beds. It is a source of gratification to know that the complaints made against the Medical Department have come from newspaper correspondents and camp followers, rather than from the soldiers themselves. Among the thousands of sick and wounded with whom I have been brought in contact during the Cuban campaign, I have heard nothing but words of praise for the hard-working, self-sacrificing medical officers and the department they represent in the field."

## RETREAT FOR CONVALESCENTS.

### Park Board President Offers a Hotel in Fort Washington Park for Soldiers.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday sent the following letter to Secretary Alger of the War Department:

"I desire, on behalf of the City of New York, to tender to the United States Government the use of a piece of property under my jurisdiction, as the President of the Park Board, for a home or shelter for convalescents among the soldiers and sailors whose return from the seat of war was made necessary by reason of sickness or injury. I believe such shelter to be desirable, and even necessary, especially during the heated term, and the place I offer to you is chosen with particular regard to availability for Summer use.

"It is the premises formerly known as the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington Park. The building is of brick, and is surrounded with spacious piazzas. Its location is a beautiful and salubrious one upon the banks of the Hudson River. It is accessible by boat from the river, and is convenient to a railroad track, which furnishes facilities for transportation, and in every respect seems peculiarly well adapted for the purpose proposed.

"In the present condition of the work of this department there is no park use to which it can be put for this season, and I cannot imagine a better or a nobler purpose to which it could be devoted or one more thoroughly proper for public property.

"In addition to this offer, I have the pleasure to state that I am advised that responsible private parties are ready to completely furnish the building with everything, ready for its occupation for the purpose suggested. Furniture, bedding, linen, cooking apparatus—in fact, everything necessary for its convenient occupation—will be supplied without cost to the Government.

"I am also advised that in case the Government desires to avail itself of their services a staff of physicians and surgeons can be recruited from those residing in the neighborhood of the park who will freely offer their services to the Government, without compensation, to assist in the care of patients of such a shelter."

### CONDITION OF WOUNDED MEN.

It is feared by the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital that one of the wounded soldiers in their care cannot be saved. He is Private Patrick Ward, Company I, Third Cavalry, who received a gunshot wound in the head in the charge up San Juan Hill. He was brought up on the Relief. His wound has not improved any in the last few days.

All the rest of the men, twenty-five of the Seneca's and fifty of the Relief's, are doing well. They are still in receipt daily of flowers and delicacies, and the man who promised them ice-cream every day has kept his word. The men say their treatment could not be better and they have not a word of complaint to make.

Private Scanlon, who is at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, is slowly sinking, and the physicians do not expect that he will recover.

Private Orme, who is at the Long Island College Hospital, and is also seriously ill, is somewhat better, and he is expected to recover. Three men were discharged from the latter hospital yesterday. They are Benjamin A. Long, First Volunteer Cavalry, Whitehall, N. Y.; A. G. Long, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, and Otto Grosse, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry, Providence, R. I.

## ALAMO'S SICK TRANSFERRED.

### An English Correspondent Praises Troops, but Condemns the Commissary.

The United States transport Alamo, which arrived Sunday with twenty-six sick and wounded soldiers from Siboney, was permitted to proceed to the city yesterday, Health Officer Doty having removed the sick to the Quarantine islands and thoroughly disinfected the vessel. The convalescents from the Alamo were transferred on the Gov. Flower last night to Fort Hamilton.

Sir Bryan Leighton, one of the sick who was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital from the Alamo, was found yesterday morning to have developed measles, and was reported as being very sick. The other patients were improving. The two London correspondents, George Lynch and S. Wright, who also arrived on the Alamo, were released from Quarantine yesterday, and on arrival in the city went to the Hotel Martin. Purser Crocheron of the Ward Line steamer Catania, who was sent to Swinburne Island suffering from Tampico fever, was reported yesterday as progressing favorably.

The Alamo docked at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of East Ninth Street, in the afternoon. She is to undergo some repairs which is was thought would take about a week to complete.

George Lynch of The London Chronicle said last evening at the Hotel Martin that Mr. Wright, who represents The Illustrated London News, was worn out and had taken to his bed. Mr. Lynch was not so much fatigued, and consented to speak of his impression of the campaign and of the trip north on the Alamo. As in the case of other transports, she was send north ill provisioned, he said, and totally lacking in comforts for the sick. When she arrived at Newport News there were but three days' supplies left on board and they were of the plainest kind. After some delay there the assistant of the Port Doctor came out and made a most perfunctory examination of the ship and her passengers. One of the sick men—a sailor—died. The body was hung over the side in a wooden box, resting in a lowered boat. It was there for nearly forty-eight hours, until the stench became unbearable; but no one on shore would visit the boat nor were any orders received. Finally Mr. Lynch telegraphed to the Secretary of War and to the Quartermaster General asking that the ship be ordered to some port where the ordinary laws of civilization prevailed. Shortly after orders came to go to sea and bury the dead.

For forty-eight hours not a pound of fresh food or any kind of supplies were sent aboard from Government sources or any other save a few sent by personal friends of the ships' officers.

Mr. Lynch spoke in high praise of the soldiers in the ranks at Siboney, but he could say nothing praiseworthy of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments.

During the Ashantee campaign, Mr. Lynch said, ice was carried with the English column, which penetrated 170 miles in from the coast, yet at Siboney, on the coast, our men were without a pound of ice, and even the hospitals had nothing but warm water. The food for the men fighting at the front was hard tack and black coffee, and the sick and wounded had but little else.

When the 18,000 refugees from Santiago arrived at Siboney, Mr. Lynch said, the only food that could be offered them was one hard cracker to each. He took photographs showing men and women struggling for this poor bit of food as it was passed out between the iron bars of a window.

"It was a campaign in which the men were the Generals," said Mr. Lynch. "Shafter's original plan was not followed, and the impetuosity of the men drove the Spaniards back and forced the American lines almost up to Santiago. The Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders were most daring."

Asked his opinion of the probable result had the American troops been contending with some other, more highly trained soldiery, the Germans, as an example, Mr. Lynch answered: "I would not back the Germans against such troops as the American regulars and the Rough Riders."

### WELCOME FOR SPANISH TROOPS.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The Spanish Minister for War, Gen. Correa, is said to be actively arranging for the repatriation of the Santiago soldiers, the first of whom are expected to arrive in Spain at the end of August.

# THE SICK ON THE CONCHO

## Thirty-two Serious Cases Remain on Board and 125 Men Go to Hoffman Island.

## OFFICERS TELL OF SUFFERING

### Transport Carried Water Taken on at Tampa in May—Health Officer Doty Says There Was No Yellow Fever Aboard.

All but thirty-two of the men suffering from various types of fever and other diseases, who arrived on the transport Concho on Sunday, were removed from their filthy and inconvenient quarters on that steamer yesterday, 125 going to Hoffman Island, where they will be under the supervision of Capt. Stark, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. Of the latter the majority are in fair condition, and would have been entirely well by this time were it not for the terrible hardships they were compelled to undergo on their way to this city. All are convalescents from either typhoid, malarial, or yellow fever, and they will be subjected to a thorough disinfection before they are permitted to return to their homes or posts.

Several of those remaining on board are in a precarious condition, and the remainder are too sick to be moved, but with the care and attention they will receive at this port, will undoubtedly recover.

Seven officers, regulars and volunteers, who arrived on the Concha, went to the Astor House and three others to the Murray Hill Hotel. They will remain there until they receive leave of absence, when they will return to their homes to recuperate. They are all in poor health, but are already beginning to feel the effects of better climatic conditions, and will recover in a short time.

The most serious case among them is that of Chaplain L. P. Groves. He had been suffering from severe malarial fever and was convalescing, but yesterday afternoon suffered a relapse and his condition is once more serious. A nurse was sent to the Astor House, where he is stopping, to care for him, and it is believed that his disease may be held in check. The other officers at the Astor House are Capt. J. B. Goe, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. William Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. M. A. Batson, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. J. H. Pound, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; Capt. John Q. Anderson, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, and Lieut. Willard M. Case, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers.

At the Murray Hill Hotel are Capt. G. S. Young, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. L. W. Welch, Twentieth Infantry, and Lieut. R. P. Stoadall, Fourth Infantry.

### No Yellow Fever Aboard.

Health Officer Doty said last night that there were no cases of yellow fever on board the Concho when she arrived. If there had been no one would have been transferred, as in all such contingencies the public, and not the patients, receives the benefit of the doubt. He said, further:

"The idea that there was a question as to whether yellow fever existed on the transport is wholly due to Dr. Lesser's statement that he himself had had yellow fever while in Cuba and that many of the other patients had had it.

"It is my opinion there was not one-tenth the yellow fever among the patients as was believed. There was probably a sprinkling of yellow fever, the bulk of the cases being malarial. The yellow fever patients had all been disinfected, had received new clothes, and had been discharged from the hospitals by the Surgeons as convalescent before boarding the Concho. What they might have had in Cuba does not come within my province.

"No question has been raised by these in a position to know, and the report that there may have been cases of yellow fever among the patients on the Concho is due to misapprehension. The actual sickness on board the Concho was confined to cases of typhoid and ordinary malarial fevers."

### Capt. Anderson's Story.

While none of the officers or men who came on the Concho would consent to fix the responsibility for the wretched circumstances under which the sufferers were compelled to stand the long trip from Cuba, several spoke freely on the frightful condition prevailing on board the transport.

Capt. Anderson of the Thirty-third Michigan, in particular, related the details of the manner in which the Concho took her departure. He said:

"The Concho has been lying at Siboney since June 1, when she arrived from Tampa with troops. Of course, at that port she had taken on a full supply of provisions and fresh water, but these gave out shortly after she arrived at her destination. There remained nothing on board but the regular army rations for her crew. When the Captain received orders to take a number of convalescents on board and convey them to New York, he foresaw the suffering that must inevitably ensue unless he could replenish his supply of fresh provisions and water, and he therefore requested permission from the commanding officer to put into Jamaica and get what he regarded as absolute necessities.

"His request was denied, and he was ordered to proceed north at once, after taking on about 1,000 regular army rations. His remonstrances counted for nothing, and he simply had to obey orders.

"When we arrived at Hampton Roads we had, in consequence of the miserable fare, still more miserable quarters, and lack of medicines, three dead men on board. They were lying on the upper deck, and it was thought best to keep them there, as we were near port when they died, and had we buried them at sea their relatives might have protested. Immediately upon our arrival the Captain and the Surgeon in charge began telegraphing for relief and supplies. Innumerable messages were sent, and it took over twenty-four hours before we got any reply from the department at Washington. When we finally received it, it consisted of an order to put out to sea at once and bury our dead.

"In the meantime all we had been able to obtain in the way of supplies consisted of a little fresh milk, beef, and very little vegetables. Of course, orders had to be obeyed. We put out to sea, twenty miles or thereabout, and buried the three dead men. When we got back another man died, and we had to put out again and bury him. On our way out the second time the fifth man died, and he was also buried at sea. For two days after our return we were compelled to lie in Hampton Roads, for what purpose nobody has as yet been able to ascertain. At last we were ordered to proceed to New York, and we got here, more dead than alive.

### Lieut. Pound's Account.

"The sufferings of the poor fellows on board cannot be described. They were beyond what anybody would consider human endurance. Who is responsible for the outrageous state of affairs? Well, I cannot very well say, but the responsibility is certainly to be placed on somebody in Siboney or Santiago. The physician and nurses on board did all they could, and a great deal more than they were in duty bound to do. As for our lack of provisions, medicines, and accommodations, there is simply no excuse for it."

Lieut. Pound of the same command as Capt. Anderson corroborated his superior officer's statement, and as he was an aide of the staff of Gen. Duffield, he had opportunity to observe the state of affairs existing prior to his departure. Lieut. Pound said:

"The experience I had on board the Concho will last me for the balance of my life. I had been ill with yellow fever and was convalescing. After my period of starvation was over—that is as soon as the fever proper had run its course—I was placed at the hospital at Siboney on a diet of beef tea and milk. All I could get on the transport aside from the regulation hardtack and salt pork, which I dared not eat, was tea and toast, and on this I subsisted during the entire trip. The blame cannot be laid to the Captain of the transport. I know positively that he made requests on several different occasions while he was in port to go across to Jamaica and get fresh supplies and return, a trip that would not have taken more than thirty-six hours. The desired permission was withheld, and the consequence was that there was not a drop of fresh water on board. The tanks were foul and the water, which had been stored for nearly two months, was, of course, unfit for anything.

"It has been said that the men were to blame for going on board the vessel when they knew the condition that prevailed. That is entirely wrong. In the first place, few if any of us knew that there were no medicines or fresh supplies on the Concho, and then we had to get away as the Surgeon in charge of the hospitals told us that it meant death to us all to delay. We had in fact delayed too long already, though that was not our fault. I was attached to the staff of Gen. Duffield, and shortly after the General and I, along with a number of others, were stricken with yellow fever, Gen. Duffield applied for permission to go home and complained. Here is where an incident occurred that would be funny if it were not so tragic. Gen. Shafter had up to that time contended that there was no yellow fever among the troops, but when he received the requests to be allowed to go home from Gen. Duffield and his staff, he refused and ordered that we stay as immunes. If there was no yellow fever, how could we be immunes? It was only upon the representations made by the Surgeon in charge to the effect that to stay in that horrible climate would mean death to us that the General commanding consented to let us go, and then naturally we lost no time trying to get North.

"As for the conditions at Siboney now, they are simply dreadful. No pen can adequately describe them. Hundreds are stricken with the yellow fever every day, among them the Surgeons and the nurses. The only well persons about the hospitals are the Cuban doctors, and of these there are precious few, but they are doing heroic work. They are up night and day doing the work of nurses themselves. The percentage of mortality is heavy, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and it is due entirely to the inadequate facilities for treating the victims. The method of treatment is excellent, but there are not enough Surgeons and nurses to administer it, and a great many sufferers are left to shift for themselves. If this state of affairs keeps up much longer, there will be by far more deaths from disease than were caused by Spanish bullets, and infinitely more suffering."

The regular army officers who came on the Concho were somewhat reluctant about expressing their opinions on the Concho's fitness to carry the sick to this port.

### Dr. Lesser's Experience.

Dr. A. M. Lesser, who was the only Surgeon on board the Concho, said yesterday that the first intimation he had received that he was to go on board that vessel was when he received an order from Surgeon Major Lagarde, in charge of the hospitals at Siboney, to proceed at once on the transport with five nurses and take charge of 175 convalescent men. "I thought," Dr. Lesser continued, "that the men were in fairly good condition and would not require much attention, as I, as well as my nurses, were also convalescents and hardly fit for arduous duties. When the first sixty men came on board, and I saw their plight, I protested to Major Lagarde, and said it would be impossible for me and my staff to adequately care for them. My protest was not heeded, however, and more men came on, until we had about 190 aboard. To look after these men, who were all very sick, there were only myself, the five nurses, and a hospital steward named McCowan, who was also a convalescent.

"Aside from this there was no proper food, in fact, even the rations were scant, the water was putrid, there were no medicines to speak of, and, above all, we had no disinfectants, except six ounces of creolin, which is crude carbolic acid, and is not particularly well adapted for a germicide. In view of all this, it is really a surprise that more men did not die.

"I am afraid, however, that there will be several deaths among the men who are still confined on the Concho. The typhoid fever patients are in bad condition and a number of them are suffering from dysentery, due to improper food which was given them by their comrades from sheer pity, although they knew it would result disastrously. The men had nothing to eat and begged for food, and their appeals were so piteous that I suppose their healthier comrades could not refuse them.

"All in all, we had a harder time of it on the Concho than on land, even under the most adverse circumstances, but as for placing the blame for this condition, I could not say whose fault it was. There is certainly some mismanagement somewhere, and somebody ought to be held responsible. The case should and will be investigated, no doubt. It would be impossible to say that Gen. Shafter was to blame. He acted as best he knew. At the hospital we were subject to orders issued upon information that went to the General's headquarters, but the source of this information is hard for us to trace. The Red Cross can do nothing but obey orders."

Col. Charles C. Byrne, Chief Medical Officer of the Department of the East, was seen at Governors Island in regard to the inadequate provisions made on the Concho for the sick. He said he had gone through the vessel and found that she was not fitted for a hospital ship. The food she carried on board was plentiful, but could be given only to healthy men. "As for the responsibility for the Concho's overcrowded condition," he said, "I should say it was the fault of the officer who fixed the number that she could carry. For the lack of delicacies for the sick and for the absence of suitable medicines the Hospital Department only can be held responsible."

As soon as possible a field hospital of twenty-five tents will be erected at Governors Island for the accommodation of the wounded. Each tent will be provided with six cots or eight if there should be an extraordinary demand for room.

## MAJOR HEYL'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President McKinley has been aroused by the reports which have reached him of the condition of affairs on transports recently returned from Santiago with wounded soldiers aboard—notably the Seneca and the Concho—and has ordered an investigation of the matter.

For the prosecution of this investigation, the Secretary of War, at the request of the President himself, has assigned Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Inspector General, who will proceed to New York for the purpose of taking the testimony of the officers, crews, and passengers of the transports in question. Major Heyl is an officer of the regular army, who has been on duty in the office of the Inspector General for a number of years, and who has the reputation here of being an excellent and efficient officer. He has been chosen with a view to his special fitness for this work, and he goes instructed to sift the matter to the bottom, find what the conditions really were on board the vessels, and place, if possible, the responsibility for their existence.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that he had seen the newspaper reports of the overcrowding and suffering of the sick and convalescent on board the transports Concho and Alamo, which arrived at New York from Santiago yesterday. He knew nothing officially, he said, of the facts, and would be compelled to withhold his judgment until the receipt of Major Heyl's report. Gen. Sternberg said that he did not think the blame for the placing of too many people on board the transports should be laid at the door of the medical authorities at Santiago.

"The surgeons," he said, "would have no authority to order men on board the transports unless they had orders from somebody else to do so."

Though he did not say, the Surgeon General left the impression that the "somebody else" must be Gen. Shafter.

### BRITISH ADMIRAL'S SYMPATHY.

The famous fighting Admiral, Algernon De Horsey, has written from his Isle of Wight home to an old shipmate in Hoboken, N. J., as follows:

"I trust your war will soon be over. The Spaniards must be mad if they do not endeavor to come to terms with the United States. However grossly Spain may have misgoverned her colonies, we cannot help feeling sorry for her present condition—as one is sorry for all foolish and misguided people. But, of course, our sympathies are with America. Our own flesh and blood must carry the day in the way of sympathy. I think that those who try to make ill blood between the two great kindred English-speaking nations are the enemies of civilization and freedom."

### DENIED PERUVIAN HOSTILITY.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steamer Advance was Commander Carlos Ferryros, formerly of the Peruvian Navy, who called at the office of the Peruvian Consul General, and then went to the Hotel America, in Irving Place.

His arrival caused considerable comment, inasmuch as when he reached Panama from Callao on his way here it was reported that he had admitted he was going to Paris to order the building of warships. This report gave rise to others, to the effect that the warlike spirits in Peru, who are said to be quite numerous, were advocates of the policy that this country's war with Spain was Peru's opportunity to resist American demands.

Reference was made to the reported utterances of President Pierola, that Peru's foreign relations were all friendly, with the exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States, dating from 1885. It was also said that there was considerable talk in Peru favoring the making of a naval demonstration on the Pacific Coast of the United States, so as to compel this country to modify its demands.

When Commander Ferryros was seen last evening he denounced the whole story as a canard, without any truth in it. He had retired from the Peruvian Navy years ago, and he was not going to Europe for the purpose of having warships built. He had come to the United States, he said, principally to buy machinery for agricultural and shipbuilding purposes, and his stay in this country would last two weeks, after which he was going to visit Paris.

# RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

## A Report from Chickamauga That Another Hospital Is Needed There.

## PROJECT BEING CONSIDERED

### Field Agent Kent at Jacksonville Calls for More Money—Clara Barton Advised to Charter the Triton for Relief Service.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, yesterday received a telegram from E. C. Smith, Field Agent at Chickamauga, saying that a new camp hospital must be established there by next Saturday in order to relieve the pressure on the division hospital. He said that official permission had been given for Red Cross nurses to conduct it, provided the Red Cross Society would furnish tents and bear the expenses of the nurses.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Third Vice President of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, received a telegram to the same effect from another source, and she and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Secretary of the society, went to the office of W. T. Wardwell to confer with him.

It was decided not to take any steps toward arranging for the hospital until more definite information could be obtained about the conditions at Chickamauga. Mr. Wardwell telegraphed last night for particulars. The society is desirous of avoiding any friction with Surgeon General Sternberg. A sufficient number of nurses are ready to leave on a few hours' notice, and there are several hundred cots in the supply department ready to be shipped.

A second telegram received by Mr. Barton from Field Agent Smith said that he was out of funds and needed ice. In answer to this $1,000 was sent.

### Money for Dr. Kent.

Another telegram received by Mr. Barton was from Field Agent Kent, at Jacksonville, who said that since all the troops had been ordered there from Miami, he would need $200 a week to purchase ice. Five hundred dollars was wired him for current expenses.

The return of the State of Texas having left Miss Clara Barton without a boat, Stephen E. Barton yesterday advised her by cable to charter the Triton, which went to Santiago with the ice schooner Mary E. Morse in tow.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the Relief Committee, 320 Broadway: Auxiliary No. 35, Eau Claire, Wis., $25; Crown Cycle Club and others, La Porte, Ind., $31.13; Christian Endeavor Society, Lambertville, N. J., $3; James Russell Parsons, Jr., $10; An American, $10; Prof. James Douglass, $100; Mrs. M. Hammond, $5; total, $184.13.

### ARRANGING FOR WAR MEETING.

#### Many Buy Tickets to Aid Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

Boxes and seats for the "War Meeting," to be held Thursday night at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association are selling rapidly, according to an officer of the association, who said that tickets were in great demand, although placed on sale for the first time yesterday. For the accommodation of downtown people, tickets have been placed on sale at McBride's Arcade stand in lower Broadway.

The committee has taken precautions to thwart speculators. Owing to a mistake in the advertisement first announcing the meeting, many persons applied at the box office of the Opera House for tickets Saturday, and, as they were told to call again Monday, a few were suspicious.

Besides the features already announced, the management said yesterday that the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the leadership of Fanciulli, formerly the leader of the Marine Band, would furnish a part of the musical programme. Rear Admiral B. S. Osborn of the National Association of Naval Veterans has offered the services of the association to form a body guard for Lieut. R. P. Hobson, who will preside. The members of the association are veterans of 1861-65, and will appear in the uniform of those days.

A special committee has invited Capt. John W. Philip of the Texas to be present. A souvenir of the meeting is preparing, and it will be illustrated with the portraits of Hobson, Schley, Sampson, Dewey, Shafter, and other army and navy notables.

### Council of Jewish Women.

Of the sixty or more Red Cross auxiliaries, no one probably has rendered more enthusiastic or valuable aid to the soldiers than the Council of Jewish Women, known as Auxiliary No. 8. Up to the present time this society has sent to the hospital ships 2,000 bed sheets, 1,800 pillow cases, 2,000 towels, 1,000 mosquito net canopies, 1,200 pairs of socks, 1,850 abdominal bands, 300 pairs of blankets, and 500 pajamas. More supplies are in course of preparation, and will be sent from time to time. Further contributions in money may be sent to Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 932 Fifth Avenue.

### Woman's Patriotic Relief.

The supply depot of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association was opened yesterday at 711 Eighth Avenue. Contributions began to come in as soon as the doors were opened. The distribution will be begun this afternoon, and provisions will be given out each afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. Every effort will be made to supply the needs of the families of soldiers left without means of support.

### Cuba's Vice President Leaves.

It was told at the Cuban Junta yesterday that Vice President Domingo Mendez Capote of the Cuban Republic left here Sunday night for Tampa, en route for Cuba. His family are now at Tampa awaiting him.

## PATRIOTISM AT DAWSON.

### Man Makes $2,000 by Reading the Story of the Battle of Manila to a Saloon Audience.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 1.—"Patriotism is not confined to the States," said Herbert Buchenau, who returned last night from Dawson City. "Every American in Dawson, and Canadians also, was interested in the war this Summer.

"I well remember how the news of Dewey's victory was received. The news was brought in by an enterprising fellow, who proceeded to make capital out of it. No one objected, for you don't expect to get anything in the Klondike without paying well for it. This fellow, with an eye to the main chance that did credit to his Yankee shrewdness, anticipated there would be a dearth of war news in Dawson, and by a special effort reached the camp before any one else had brought in the report of the battle of Manila. He brought with him a San Francisco paper which contained a full account of the great fight.

"As soon as he arrived, this enterprising fellow gave out that there had been a great battle fought and advertised that the news would be read in the Monte Carlo saloon that evening. He had secured the saloon, which was a new building, and the biggest in the camp.

"Well, to make the story short, he charged an admittance fee of $2.50 and he had the hall fairly packed. I suppose there were fully 800 persons there. They heard the story of Dewey's success read from an improvised platform in one end of the building. Not one of them complained that he had not got the worth of his money.

"Of course the audience was composed for the most part of Americans, and they cheered the story from beginning to end. There was so much enthusiasm that the reader progressed slowly through the long account of the battle."

**What Will Become of China?**

No one can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver, and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor, and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

## PAY DAY AT PEEKSKILL.

### Men Not Allowed to Spend Their Money at the Canteen—To Break Camp Thursday.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Paymaster General E. S. Fowler spent the entire day at Camp Townsend paying off the officers and men. He did not complete his work, but a couple of hours' work in the morning will see all the men with money in their pockets. The work was a little slow, owing to the men being paid for a month and a half instead of a single month, as usual.

As soon as the men received their pay they made a journey toward the canteen, which is just outside of the guard lines, but which, owing to the absence of money among the men, they have been allowed to visit without being considered outside of the lines. The first private to receive his money had over $30, and hurried off toward the canteen with the announced intention of having a couple of "long, cool beers." He reached the guard line and expected to pass it as usual, but was stopped and turned back. Soon it became known that the guard had orders from Col. Griffin to allow no one without a pass to visit the canteen. Then passes were in demand, but they were very scarce, and only those who wanted to go to Peekskill for something besides drink got away. Some of the men deposited their money with their Captains, and with only a dollar or two left the camp on passes.

The Third Battalion received its tropical uniforms to-day, and now the whole regiment is fully outfitted. A Colt's rapid-fire gun was presented to the regiment to-day by the officers of the Colts' Arms Company.

Col. Griffin this evening received a telegram from Washington directing him to move for Puerto Rico on Thursday by the transport Chester. Camp will be broken early on Thursday morning according to present plans. The Chester is now at Pier 26, in Brooklyn, loading with supplies.

### Immune Killed by a Sentry.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Charles Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Col. Riche, who was shot by Private Minge last night, while trying to sneak into camp, is dead. Smith had spent the night in frolicking and had overstaid his leave. He refused to halt when entering the camp, but, on the contrary, started to run. Minge fired, and the bullet passed through Smith's bowels and also broke his arm. Smith was twenty-five years of age, and a native of this city.

### CHRIS VON DER AHE TO RETIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—It was announced to-day upon good authority that Chris Von Der Ahe is weary of the constant hard luck that the Browns have brought to him and that he has finally decided to retire from the baseball arena.

It is said that he has been informed by Talbot & Dickson, the Indianapolis theatrical firm, of their willingness to take the Browns, and that they will get the franchise at their own terms, which will leave about $5,000 in Von der Ahe's inside pocket, and at the same time allow him to pay his creditors 50 cents on the dollar, a proposition which they have decided to accept. This is practically the old offer of last Winter.

The final deal will be made Wednesday, when the Indianapolis men will be here prepared to carry out their end of the agreement.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac This Day.

|  | A. M. |  | P. M. |  | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4:57 | Sun sets | 7:15 | Moon rises | ...... |

### High Water This Day.

|  | A. M. |  | A. M. |  | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 7:23 | Gov. Isl'd | 7:48 | H. Gate | 9:37 |
|  | P. M. |  | P. M. |  | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 7:48 | Gov. Isl'd | 8:04 | H. Gate | 9:53 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

|  | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 2. |  |  |
| Algonquin, Charleston |  | 3:00 P. M. |
| British Prince, Pernambuco, &c. | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Cevic, Liverpool |  |  |
| El Mar, New Orleans |  | 3:00 P. M. |
| Linda, La Plata | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Norge, La Plata | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Saale, Bremen | 11:00 A. M. | 2:00 P. M. |
|  | *12:30 P. M. |  |
| WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3. |  |  |
| Catania, Mexico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Southwark, Southampton | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Teutonic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
|  | *10:30 A. M. |  |
| Tjome, St. Kitts, &c. | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| THURSDAY, AUG. 4. |  |  |
| Barbarossa, Bremen |  | 10:00 A. M. |
| El Mar, New Orleans |  | 3:00 P. M. |
| FRIDAY, AUG. 5. |  |  |
| Hevelius, Pernambuco | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Bellucia, La Plata | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c. | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
|  | *10:30 A. M. |  |
| Prins Willem II., Haiti | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Grangense, Barbados, &c. | 2:00 P. M. | 4:00 P. M. |
| SATURDAY, AUG. 6. |  |  |
| Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool | 6:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Aller, Naples, &c. | 7:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| La Touraine, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Anchoria, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Island, Norway | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. §6 at 7:00 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 2.

Astrakhan, Shields, July 21.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
Robert Dickinson, Shields, July 17.
Strathairly, Shields, July 17.
Strathesk, Shields, July 18.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow, July 23.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, July 31.
Dorothea Rickmers, Hamburg, July 21.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 29.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, July 23.
Olbers, St. Lucia, July 26.
Polarstiernen, Hamburg, July 21.
Westernland, Antwerp, July 23.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 29.
Ardandearg, Gibraltar, July 22.
Edam, Rotterdam, July 23.
Lahn, Bremen, July 26.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Aug. 1.
Pocahontas, Hamburg, July 22.
Sir Richard Grenville, Hamburg, July 22.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, July 28.
Britannic, Liverpool, July 27.
Kansas City, Swansea, July 22.
Palatia, Hamburg, July 24.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Etruria, Liverpool, July 30.
Montauk, Gibraltar, July 23.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

Fort Salisbury, Liverpool, July 25.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, July 25.

### Arrived—Monday, Aug. 1.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Port Antonio July 25 in ballast to P. Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Port Antonio and Port Maria July 25, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne July 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

U. S. cruiser Yale, Commander Wise, Guanica, Porto Rico July 26.

SS Fridtjof Nansen, (Nor.,) Greger, Isabela de Sagua July 26 and Nassau 27th, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Bark Rachele P., (Ital.,) Tasso, Alexandretta 97 ds., with licorice root to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Angara, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Rodenheiser, Trinidad 17 ds., with asphalt to Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.—vessel to Hutchings Bros.

Ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, Honolulu March 17, to I. T. Chapman & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 1, 9:30 P. M., light breeze from north, clear.

### Sailed.

SS New Orleans, for New Orleans.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
U. S. SS Manitoba, for ——.

### Spoken.

Ship A. G. Ropes, Rivers, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken July 6 in lat 6 south, lon. 33 west.

### Notice to Mariners.

LOWER BAY AND NARROWS—NAVIGATION AT NIGHT—MINES REMOVED—LIGHTS RESUMED.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Notice is hereby given that on Aug. 1, the submarine mines in the Narrows having been removed, the white can and nun buoys which marked a safe channel through it were discontinued, and the following named lights, extinguished at the prohibition of navigation by night in New York Lower Bay, were resumed:

Wreck of the Alvena Gas Buoy, Gedney Channel Electric Buoy, Bayside Range Channel Electric Buoy, South Hook Beacon, (front,) Sandy Hook; North Hook Beacon, Sandy Hook; Point Comfort Beacon, (front,) Waackaack, (rear,) Main Channel Range; Southwest Spit Electric Buoy, Chapel Hill Range Cut Electric Buoy, Conover Beacon, (front,) Chapel Hill Beacon, (rear,) Conover and Chapel Hill Range; Old Orchard Shoal, Romer Shoal, Elm Tree Beacon, (front,) New Dorp Beacon, (rear,) Swash Channel Range, East Bank Gas Buoys, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, (east channel;) Coney Island, Fort Tompkins, Prince's Bay.

At Romer Shoal, pending the work of erecting a new station, a fixed white light will be shown from a lens lantern suspended 39 feet (same height as former light) above mean high water, from a white post standing on the pier.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Gedney Channel lights are burning to-night.

### Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Bark Iredale, (Br.,) Capt. Plunkett, which arr. at Algoa Bay on July 8 from San Francisco via Cape Town, had steering gear, several boats, and her deck fittings damaged while on the voyage.

Advices received say that the bark James H. Hamlen, (Amer.,) Capt. Oakes, from Portland, Me., for Buenos Ayres, which was previously reported to have gone ashore prior to July 13, went ashore at Maracajahn, near Natal, Brazil. Her deckload was jettisoned, after which she was floated, but without her rudder. She anchored, and was arranging on July 16 to have a tug tow her to Pernambuco.

The SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Pollich, from Trieste, &c., for New York, before reported put into Algiers leaky, is found to have holes in her bottom, in two places, and her cargo is damaged. She is awaiting instructions.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Robinia, (Br.,) Capt. Lash, from New York, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sld. from Fiume for New York July 27.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, sld. from Naples for New York July 27.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) Capt. Dye, sld. from Shields for New York July 30.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Darolay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Capt. Quinlan, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Copenhagen, &c., for New York, passed Dunnet Head July 30.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, from Santos for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro July 28.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York via St. Michaels, arr. at Naples July 29.

SS Lyderhorn, (Nor.,) Capt. Hammeras, from New York via Falmouth, arr. at Antwerp July 30.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Rigelsen, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Strathord, (Br.,) Capt. McIntyre, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., July 18 for Port Elizabeth, &c.

"Of all tonic preparations, 'Vin Mariani' is the most potent for good."

Vin Mariani (Mariani Wine) tones up the stomach, gives healthy, vigorous action to body and brain; Enriches the blood, steadies the nerves and energizes the whole system.

*From the Virginia Medical Journal:*

"The Vin Mariani, used as a general tonic, has gained for itself universal esteem. It is more tonic than iron or quinine, and does not produce constipation. We have used Vin Mariani in practice, and have found it to equal the claims made for it."

"I used VIN MARIANI many years and consider it a particularly Serviceable and Valuable Stimulant."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
is everywhere recommended by the medical profession as the standard, uniformly reliable tonic-stimulant.

DOSE—A small wine glass full three times a day.

All Druggists. Avoid Substitutions.

To those who will kindly write to MARIANI & CO., 52 West 15th Street, New York City, will be sent, free, book containing portraits, with indorsements of Emperors, Empress, Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops, and other interesting matter.

Paris—41 Boulevard Haussmann; London—83 Mortimer St.; Montreal—28-30 Hospital Street.

The Standard Brand of the best Whiskey is Hunter Baltimore Rye 10 Years Old.

TRADE MARK

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, manufactured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., will render the complexion Clear, Soft, and Beautiful. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks' use and Illustrated Book on care of complexion for 20 cents.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

# Furniture Facts

## From the August Trade Sale

A HALF-MILLION Dollars will buy a great deal of furniture, particularly when the purchase was made at the time we made ours. It buys so much, that, now that it is here, or coming, we find it impossible to tell much about it, except in generalities, or by taking a section or two at a time.

Following, for the moment, the latter method, here is detail concerning Chiffonniers, Bureaus and Dressing Tables. But even now we can do little justice to the assortment. There are 150 styles shown in the chiffonniers alone, and 125 in the bureaus!

A third saved,—except when you save half, and in much rarer instances when it's a quarter. There's no exception, other than those two, to the economies enforced upon you.

BUREAUS
At $5—Of oak, with fancily shaped mirror; top 16x32; three large drawers; cast brass handles.
At $8.50—In enamel finish, with bevel mirror 13x24; top 17x33; three large drawers; cast brass handles.
At $11.50—Of oak, with beveled cheval mirror 18x40; two large and two small drawers and hat box; cast brass handles.
At $20—Of bird's-eye maple; French bevel mirror 26x36; top 46x18; highly finished.
At $27—Of mahogany, with oval French bevel mirror 24x30; shaped top 20x40.
CHIFFONNIERS
At $3.75—Of oak; top 17x33; five large drawers; carved back.
At $4.50—Of oak; top 33x18; height 54 inches; three large and two small drawers and hat box; carved back.
At $7.50—Of oak; top 33x18; three large and two small drawers and hat box; fancy shaped French bevel mirror 12x18.
At $10.50—In enamel; top 18x32; 6 ft. high; 5 large drawers; oval French mirror 16x20.
TOILET TABLES
At $10—In white enamel; fancy shaped top 20x32 in; swell front; 1 large drawer; full French bevel plate mirror 16x26 in.
At $4.50—In oak; fancy shaped top 19x30 in.; bevel plate mirror 12x18 in.; one large drawer.
At $15—In white enamel; fancy shaped top 20x36 in.; swell front; French legs; 2 small drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x28 in.
At $15—In bird's-eye maple; fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; 1 large drawer; round flat bevel plate mirror 22x22 in.
At $16—In quartered oak; fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; 2 small drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24 in.
At $17—In solid mahogany, fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; swell front; fancy French bevel plate mirror 20x34 in.
At $17—In curly birch; fancy shaped top 18x34 in.; serpentine front; one large drawer; shield shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x20 in.
At $25—In curly birch, with fancy French marquetry inlaying; fancy shaped top 20x36 in.; two large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24.
At $29—In solid mahogany; swell front top 20x29 in.; one large and three small drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 23x28 in. The front of this toilet table is fancily inlaid with wood.

So much for detail. This for rich generality:—

65 styles of Bed-room Suits, $10 to $175.
200 styles in Bed-room Chairs, 60c. to $7.
50 styles in Couches, $9 to $55.
110 styles in Sideboards, $10 to $250.
37 styles in China Closets, $10 to $175.
26 styles Buffets, $7.50 to $75
150 styles Dining Chairs, 75c. to $3.
50 styles iron (enameled) Bedsteads, $3.50 to $35.
47 styles Brass Bedsteads, $15 to $125.
23 styles Extension Tables, $3.50 to $100.
100 styles Parlor Suits, $20 to $290.
40 styles Hall Stands, $5 to $100.

One-quarter, one-third, one-half under regular retail prices.

## A Furniture Sale Accompaniment

WHEN you think of furniture, especially of bed-room furniture, you associate it with mattresses and pillows. So did we, and have prepared for the inevitable demand.

We have purchased nearly 50 tons of carefully selected horse-hair,—to be accurate, a hundred and four thousand pounds. It is in three grades, and was bought at an unusually low rate, for it's rather a big purchase. It will make 2,600 mattresses, of forty pounds each, and at these prices there will not be much left over, thirty days from now.

We will make

**$12 mattresses for $8 $16 mattresses for $12.50**
**$20 mattresses for $15**

In one or two parts, as you elect, and of course in the best possible manner.

Tons of excellent live goose feathers are ready for distribution in the shape of pillows and bolsters. A saving in cost here, too, and one worth considering.

**2½ pound Pillows, 20x30 inches, $1.25 each.**
**5 pound Bolsters, 18x54 inches, $2.50 each.**

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

# REPORT ON STATE CANALS.

### Gov. Black's Commission Finds that Money Has Been "Unwisely" Spent and Accounts Manipulated.

Some ugly facts and much plain speech are said to be the chief characteristics of the report which Gov. Black's canal investigating commission placed in his hands last Saturday. This report, with its mass of testimony and special reports of engineers, contains between fifty and sixty thousand words, and Gov. Black requested the Chairman of the commission to have an abstract of the report prepared for immediate publication.

One of the members of the commission was asked yesterday whether that body had recommended the removal of any of the canal officials. He replied:

"Our report shows that a very large amount of money was improperly—to put it mildly—used, and we tell how the improper acts were done. If the Governor wants to remove men officially connected with the canals for doing things that ought not to have been done, I think he will find abundant grounds in our report for the removal of a good many persons."

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the expenditure of $9,000,000 on canal improvements was composed as follows: George Clinton, of Buffalo, Chairman; Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, ex-Congressman Darwin R. James of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Frank Brainerd, President of the New York Produce Exchange; A. Foster Higgins of the Chamber of Commerce, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson of New York, and William McEchron of Glens Falls. This commission began its work in the latter part of last March with E. P. North as consulting engineer and L. E. Cooley as advisory engineer.

This commission was directed to examine and report on the work already done of enlarging and improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals; as to whether the contracts for such enlargement and improvement were properly made; as to the amount of money actually expended for such purpose and whether it has been properly expended; whether any money in excess of that already provided will be required to complete the enlargement and improvement of the canals, and if so, what amount; and such other matters in connection with the work of improving the canals as in the judgment of the commission were of public interest.

Nearly all of the members of the commission visited Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and intermediate points, and personally inspected portions of the canals, besides taking copious testimony. They found among other things that large sums of money had been expended in unnecessary advertising in the interior of the State; they also found that a million dollars or more had been expended "unwisely" in various ways, and that certain accounts for payments to contractors for earth and rock filling had been manipulated. The evils of the existing dual system of keeping the accounts of the Public Works Department are pointed out in the commission's report.

The Commissioners took up and examined sixty-nine different contracts for work on the canals, and the engineers were directed to carefully examine every foot of the new work. Several recommendations are contained in the report, and the members of the commission voted as a unit on every point in their report. They were unanimous in suggesting that political methods should be eliminated as far as possible from the management of the State canals, and they were also unanimous in recommending that sufficient additional appropriations be made to complete the work of putting the canals in the best possible condition. The report of the commission emphasizes strongly the importance of the canals to the commercial interests of this State.

Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James was quoted in a recent dispatch from Albany as having said that some of his Republican friends might regard the report of this commission as a great injury to the Republican Party. In reply to an inquiry on this point yesterday Commissioner James said: "The idea that I had in mind was that our report, if treated in the proper spirit, might have the same effect upon Gov. Black's future as the canal reform policy of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden had upon that statesman's political fortunes. Immediately after Tilden broke up the old Democratic-Republican canal ring his own party carried this State by 20,000 plurality."

### Canal Commission's Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The delay in making public the report of the Canal Commission, which was presented to the Governor late Saturday afternoon, is due to the fact that it contains 70,000 words and can be handled only by mail. An abstract of 3,500 words has been made of the report by the commission; but, it will not be made public until the full report is given out, so that there can be no possibility of criticising the abstract as being in any way partisan. The report will probably come from the printers on Wednesday, and, with the abstract, will be mailed for publication on a date when it will have reached all newspapers.

# JOSEPH BANIGAN'S CHARITY.

### An Aggregate of $145,000 Bequeathed to Rhode Island Institutions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The gifts by the will of Joseph Banigan, the millionaire rubber manufacturer, to public charities will aggregate $145,000. The will also provides that $5,000 shall be set aside each year until the sum of $100,000 is accumulated. The income of this fund is to be applied to the repairing, &c., of St. Bernard's mortuary chapel at St. Francis's Cemetery.

The Rhode Island Catholic Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged of the Little Sisters, Pawtucket; St. Joseph's Hospital, the Infant Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, and the St. Maria Society of this city each receive $25,000. The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Providence Lying-in Hospital are to receive $10,000 each.

# CERVERA'S FATAL SORTIE

## Events That Preceded the Great Naval Battle as Described by Spanish Officers.

## HARBOR JUDGED IMPREGNABLE

### Elaborate Preparations to Destroy Ships Attempting to Force an Entrance—The Admiral Left Against His Will.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The following account of the great naval battle of July 3, and the previous preparation, is entirely from Spanish sources and will prove interesting as being the views of officers and men of the Spanish fleet. It is a story of continuity framed from reports of Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya, second in command Contreres of the Colon, several minor officers, the log of the Colon, and lastly the official pilot of the Spanish fleet, Adolph Cariliz, who jumped overboard from the Maria Teresa and swam ashore near Morro, preferring to brave the surf-beaten rocks than the fire of Schley's squadron.

From the time of the Spanish squadron's arrival in Santiago on May 19 until May 25 there was a joyous and rollicking celebration. The crews of the warships were accorded shore leave, and until May 25 no work was accomplished. Then began the process of fixing up the harbor entrance so that a foe could not enter. The engineer force of the army had already placed the old smoothbore guns in order and had them mounted on Morro. At the suggestion of Admiral Cervera, four six-inch guns were removed from the Reina Mercedes, whose engines were in irreparable condition, and two of them were placed on La Zocapa battery inside, but commanding the neck of the harbor.

At the same time the electric mines were reinforced by a large number of contact mines laid just inside the electric mines and just deep enough not to prove a menace to torpedo boats, the idea being that the Pluton and Furor might want to get outside to make a night attack. In order, however, to prevent the Americans from sending in their torpedo boats a great boom of logs and swinging rope nooses was constructed and laid across the bay just south of the Spanish fleet and protecting it from night attack. In addition to this, two rapid-fire six-pounder guns and two revolving cannon were dismounted from the ships of the fleet and placed on shore earthworks close to the narrowest part of the entrance.

The boom was not, however, drawn across until the night of May 31, after Commodore Schley's arrival with the Flying Squadron, and then only after a short bombardment when shells had come dangerously near to the Colon. At this time Cervera and Linares, the army commander, had decided that the fleet should remain in the harbor as a protection to the city in case of invasion by troops, and this decision had been approved by both Gen. Blanco in Havana and the Spanish authorities at Madrid.

### Batteries Manned by Seamen.

The guns on the western battery were manned by the sailors and marines of the Reina Mercedes, as were also the six-pounders and the cannon. It was believed, and the belief was not unfounded, that no enemy's ship could ever get beyond the boom, as in addition to the mines and the armament on shore there were the ship's guns to meet, all of the Spanish ships being able to concentrate their fire on the first ship that should try to pass the narrow entrance. The mines were particularly well placed, and the operating houses almost impossible to find. The electric mines ran in two rows up the channel. If the electric mines did not sink the ship, the contact mines inside would, or else the boom would force her propeller, leaving her at the mercy of the warships of Spain. When these defenses were accomplished, Cervera and Linares both considered the harbor impregnable and the wisdom of Sampson and Schley in agreeing not to attempt to force the entrance is apparent. The torpedo boats lay outside the boom, although there was a small bight which they could hide in.

Contrary to general report, and contrary to the condition of the soldiers ashore, the men on the ships were paid regularly, and there was plenty of money and ammunition. The ships, however, were all short of coal, and the expected supply did not arrive, the Americans blockading the port. After the bombardment of June 6 by Admiral Sampson, it was found that the shells fell dangerously near the ships, and new positions were taken. The Colon went up near the city, the Maria Teresa to the rear of Cay Smith, and the Vizcaya and Oquendo to the protection of Punta Gorda.

After the landing of the army of the United States two gun crews were sent from each ship with three-pounder landing guns and some automatic guns, to assist the Spanish forces. They remained at the front for three days, fighting, and some of the men and two officers were killed. The fighting had now become very fierce, and the Spaniards had been driven from each successive position. The wires between Blanco at Havana, Linares at Santiago, and Madrid had become almost congested. Linares was wounded, Toral in command, and the Archbishop urging peace. Cervera still contended that to leave the harbor and fight the American fleet would be disastrous because of the overwhelming numbers of Sampson's ships, and that while he supported the army by an enfilading fire the Americans could not capture the city.

### Ordered by Blanco to Quit.

On July 1 the affair reached a climax, and Cervera on the afternoon of July 2 signaled his Captains to a conference. Despite the denials now emanating from Spain, it is learned absolutely that at that conference dispatches were shown from Capt. Gen. Blanco commanding him to make his escape from the harbor.

It was agreed by all the Captains, except those of the torpedo boats, that it was best to leave the port in the day time, but Admiral Cervera was inclined himself to agree with the Captains of the torpedo boats and Admiral Villamil that night was the best time, and deferring to those wishes, it was agreed to go out at night. That very night was selected, and 11 o'clock as the hour. As soon as darkness set in preparations were begun. A tug and a small gunboat removed the contact mines that lay to the west of the Merrimac, which did not obstruct the channel. The big boom was drawn aside, and at 9 o'clock the ships were massed near the entrance. It was seen that the American ships lay very close in with their searchlights playing upon it, and several fires burning on the hill were converted in the Spaniards' eyes into signals that their movements were known.

Admiral Cervera then signaled to the fleet: "Do you think we had better wait until daylight?" and the answer was "Yes." Still retaining their positions near the mouth of the harbor, the fleet awaited the day. In the meantime the contact mines were put in place again and the boom restored, while preparations were beginning to get the Reina Mercedes sunk in the channel, so that the ships of the enemy could not get in. Daylight came, but the American fleet was still too close for a comfortable exodus.

At 9 o'clock fires were all going well, and the fleet had steam up for fourteen knots. The preparations, which at the last were hurried, are best told in the words of the Cuban pilot, who was forced to go aboard the Maria Teresa from Cay Smith, and who was interviewed on that island by the correspondent of The Associated Press. He said:

### The Cuban Pilot's Account.

"The ships were signaled by the signal station at Morro that the New York had left the line, and that another cruiser (probably the Newark) and one battleship (probably the Massachusetts) was also away. The signal said: 'Ships are five miles off, except Texas, and all battleships lie to east, except Brooklyn and Texas.' Admiral Cervera was on the bridge, and asked me how fast we could go out. I told him not over eight knots, but as soon as clear of the Merrimac we could go at full speed. The ships had steam for fifteen knots, and were making more every minute, but the officers had to keep the firemen up with liquor. Everybody had rum before we started.

"At 9:30 we began to move, with the ships about 400 yards apart. The Maria Teresa was first, then the Vizcaya, then the Oquendo, and then the Colon. The Colon was to run inside as soon as she cleared the point and get away. Some of the officers of other ships put their baggage aboard of her. I never learned of any orders to destroy ships or to run ashore. The directions were for the Oquendo and Vizcaya to take the best part of the fight and help the Teresa and the Colon to get away. The Commodore said to the Captains who were aboard that morning: 'Sink the Brooklyn, and we can get away,' and they decided to do all their firing in that direction. All the big guns were trained forward of the beam, so that when we turned to the west they would be aimed at the Brooklyn.

"I stood on the bridge as the Teresa moved. We got down toward Morro before we were seen, and then the Iowa fired, followed by the Texas. We were not hit, and turned to the west in safety. Just as her helm was hard over and she pointed west, three shells seemed to hit her all at once, and she just shivered with the shock. Then she opened fire. I did not care to be killed, and I rushed from the conning tower and leaped over the starboard side. I was badly bruised, but got ashore all right, and then I saw the Colon coming up inside the line, followed by the torpedo boats. The small shells were hitting around me, and I had to get back of the hill."

### What the Officers Recounted.

From the other officers it was learned that the Oquendo received a heavy fire from the combined fleet while in the entrance, and that a six-inch shell, either from the Texas or the Oregon, struck the Colon in the bow. The Vizcaya was not badly hit until the Oquendo and Maria Teresa had been driven ashore. The Oquendo tried to give some protection to the torpedo boats, but was simply riddled with six-pounder shells. She was really in worse stress than the Maria Teresa until a shell from the Texas hit the latter's flood pipes, and a shell from the Brooklyn cleaned out her gun deck. Then the men on the Oquendo refused to work the guns, and there was nothing to do but run her ashore. The decks were covered with wounded and dead men and the ship was on fire.

Of the fight of the Vizcaya, her two attempts to ram the Brooklyn and the terrible punishment that ship inflicted, and of the attempt of the Colon to escape and the Brooklyn's frustration of it, aided by the Oregon, these dispatches have already told in detail. Eulate says, "The Brooklyn's fire of her broadside was frightful, and the men could not stay at their guns," while second in command Contreres of the Colon says, "The Brooklyn was catching us, and the Oregon was putting ten-inch shells near us, and it would have been a sacrifice of life to have continued."

Have You

ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

# NICARAGUA CANAL NEEDED.

### President McKinley and His Advisers Consider Control of the Projected Waterway Imperative Now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, the President of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, and Senator Morgan of Alabama, the leading advocate of that project in Congress, had a conference on the Nicaraguan Canal question with President McKinley to-day. The interview was short.

The President, it is said, expressed his acquiescence in the belief that the Government's possession of the Nicaraguan Canal is now necessary, and that the war and its results make the canal indispensable to the United States. The President, his callers say, intends to make strong recommendations to Congress for legislation making immediate provision for the completion of the canal and for making it the direct property of the Government.

Ex-Senator Miller, discussing the future of the canal immediately after the conference, said:

"Congress, at its next session, will be asked to provide for completing the canal and its acquirement as the property of the United States. It has been necessary to us all along; it is now imperative, and there is no doubt as to what action will be taken by Congress now. The effect of the war on the project is a complete demonstration of its immense significance to us, and with what the war has brought in its train in adding to our interests in the Pacific, there will be speedy action. The canal can be completed in five years, and put into operation as the valuable link between the Atlantic and the Pacific."

# YOUNG HUSBAND ARRESTED.

### Signal Lieutenant Charged with Obtaining Leave by False Pretenses.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Lieut. Buldair Hartung is under military arrest charged with obtaining a furlough under false pretenses to marry Miss Bessie Coddington. The bride and bridegroom are residents of Des Moines. Lieut. Hartung is a member of the Twelfth Signal Company, under command of Capt. Frank Lyman, at Chickamauga, and Miss Coddington, now Mrs. Hartung, is a member of select Des Moines society.

A week or more ago Lieut. Hartung appeared in Des Moines on leave of absence and his friends were surprised shortly after by an announcement of his marriage. Upon his return to Chickamauga stern realities confronted him, he being promptly taken into custody. It is alleged he assigned as a reason for obtaining a furlough his father's serious injury. The senior Hartung was but slightly bruised.

# TO TAKE SOLDIERS' VOTES.

### Preparations Begin to Register Troops in the Field.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day actively started the work of providing the necessary means to permit the soldiers from this State to vote in the field. He dispatched Major Hobbs to Peekskill to deliver the necessary registration papers to the New York State members of the engineer regiment.

To-morrow Major Hobbs leaves for Camp Black, and on Saturday for Santiago de Cuba. Later he will go to Puerto Rico, where the soldiers will be equipped with voting materials. Agents will be sent to the army camps in the South for the same purposes, but the papers will be sent to the first regiment at Honolulu by mail.

# LEAGUE OF CITIES MEETS.

### Gov. Pingree Would Have the Best Citizens Help in Governing.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—Owing to a misunderstanding about the place of meeting not all the delegates were present when the second annual meeting of hte League of American Municipalities was called to order to-day.

Mayor Maybury cordially welcomed the city's guests. The President, Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, Iowa, after a short response, delivered his annual address.

After adoption of some amendments to the league's constitution, providing that dues be payable to the Treasurer direct instead of through the Secretary, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session Gov. Pingree said:

"The enemies of good government are to be found among those who claim to be the aristocracy, but who use money and position to corrupt public servants and control legislative bodies. Their power and influence are so great that leagues must be formed to combat them, and they must be fought to the death. The most vital question is, How can you compel those who call themselves our best citizens to take an active part in city affairs in some other capacity than as mere fault finders?"

The Secretary, B. F. Gilkison of New York, read his annual report.

A preliminary injunction was served today upon City Treasurer Thompson and Controller Blades restraining payment of any portion of the sum of $5,000 recently appropriated by the City Council for entertainment of the League of American Municipalities. The complainants are Clarence A. Back and a dozen other prominent citizens. The city charter permits an appropriation of $2,000 as an entertainment fund. The question whether private citizens may bring such a suit is still pending with the court.

### State Hospital for Consumptives.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The special committee of the Senate appointed to investigate and report on a suitable site for the establishment of a State hospital for consumptives in the Adirondacks returned to this city to-day. It has practically agreed to suggest that the hospital be established near Axton, Franklin County. The committee consisted of Senators G. A. Davis of Buffalo, Brush and Gallagher of Brooklyn.

# GERMANY FRIENDLY TO US.

## Ambassador White at Berlin Says We Have Been Treated with Perfect Fairness.

## NO GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT

### Nothing in the Irene Incident to Warrant the Slightest Criticism—A German Official Indorses All Mr. White Says.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New York Staats Zeitung.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—In view of the deplorable fact that the attitude and sentiment of both the German officialdom and populace have been, and still are, grossly misrepresented in a large portion of the American press, I have undertaken to obtain unquestionable information, from competent quarters, on this matter. I have asked Mr. Andrew D. White, the diplomatic representative of the United States in Germany, for an explicit statement, and Mr. White was kind enough to grant my request in the most satisfactory manner. Another valuable statement of a highly official character was furnished to me in the German Foreign Office.

These two statements leave no room for the slightest doubt that the official relations between the two countries are the very best.

From the beginning the German Government has maintained the strictest neutrality—in fact, a benevolent neutrality for the United States. The vast majority of the German populace is decidedly friendly disposed to the Americans. Only the Agrarians and the Anti-Semites show a defiant attitude. There are, to be sure, quite a number of the journals which have published unfavorable criticisms on the American warfare, but this is of no meaning whatever, those papers only having in mind "to keep up their right to criticise," which is, as generally known, an essentially German peculiarity.

### Ambassador White's Views.

Mr. Andrew D. White said to me:

"The relations between the German and American Governments have been, and still are, excellent. As a simple matter of fact no person acquainted with the matter will deny that the German Government has treated ours with fairness, or claim that it has been wanting in courtesy to our Government or to its representative in Berlin. There is no exception to this statement.

"As to German people at large, I am satisfied that the substantial thinking part of them are on the whole friendly to America. I am receiving letters every day which indicate this. Of course there has been on the part of a considerable number a natural sympathy with Spain as a weaker power fighting a stronger one; quite likely, too, a considerable portion of landed proprietors and of leading manufacturers have had prejudices against the United States, caused by what they have considered interference with their prosperity; and it must be confessed that a very large majority of the German newspapers have been more or less hostile to the United States. But it is perfectly evident that German sentiment is improving in this respect every day as the real character of the struggle is more and more clearly seen.

"There have been unquestionably some provocations from the American side; some of our boasters and tall talkers have been taken too seriously here. There have also been utterances regarding Germany from time to time, even in some of our most respectable journals, which have stirred German resentment in some quarters. Indeed, on both sides of the Atlantic there seems to have been an elaborate and long-continued effort to misrepresent everything in both directions so as to stir ill-feeling. Who is responsible for this on this side of the ocean or the other I cannot undertake to say, but this much is certain—that most absurd charges have been telegraphed to the United States and widely spread.

### Germany Misrepresented.

"Leading Americans, too, suppose that the German Government and the German people generally were treating the Americans badly, whereas the very opposite is the case; and, on the other hand, letter writers have frequently sent to the leading German papers statements from America alleging that the Americans were treating the Germans there badly, and showing a general hatred of them.

"One or two incidents may be taken as typical of many. Shortly after my arrival here some one cabled to America a story that the feeling against America was so strong here that the Emperor had felt obliged to publish an order insisting that official people must present themselves at my receptions. As a matter of fact, the so-called order was simply the usual official notification always issued when a new Ambassador arrives, and is ready to give his three regular receptions. The most courteous conduct and kind feeling were shown by all concerned.

"So, too, at one of the closing sessions of the Reichstag I was present in order to hear a most interesting debate. To my amazement, shortly afterward I learned that a story had been widely circulated in America that the Secretary of the American Embassy and myself had been grossly insulted from the floor by Conservative members of Parliament. In this, also, there was not the shadow of truth; on the contrary, one leading Conservative member of the Bundesrath came up to the diplomatic box, sat with us and kindly pointed out various interesting men on the floor; other members saluted us kindly from their seats. Neither then nor at any other time has there ever been toward the American Embassy or any member of it the slightest indication of personal ill-feeling.

### No Cause for Ill-Feeling.

"I could mention certain other examples of telegrams evidently intended to stir up ill-feeling equally unfounded and absurd.

"It is clear that the so-called Irene incident was used by persons wishing to stir up strife in the same manner. There was nothing in it to create the slightest antagonism between the two countries.

"The same may be said regarding the alleged altercation between Admirals Dewey and Diedrichs. The whole details were an invention.

"I neither assert nor deny that leading men in Germany have large plans for the extension of the commercial influence of the empire. Indeed, I regard such plans as not only natural, but praiseworthy. Nothing has been done yet in furtherance of such plans of which we can complain.

"My own feeling is that there is nothing incompatible in an extension of the commercial spheres of Germany and other great European powers in the East with our own interests. On the contrary, I believe that, properly managed, such interests may be made to help each other, and that America will be all the stronger and richer for the extension of the civilizing influence of Germany and of other great, enlightened powers in those regions.

"Thinking men in Germany realize more and more that this is the feeling of the American Government, and that German interests are far more likely to be promoted by maintaining friendly relations with us than by unpleasant interference. This is not mere surmise on my part. Everything I know regarding the relations of the two countries shows me that this proper feeling toward us exists here, and that, so far from German sentiment toward us growing worse, it is steadily growing better."

### A German Official's Talk.

The foregoing was shown to a functionary in the German Foreign Office who holds a responsible position. He fully confirmed Mr. White's statements, and added:

"We can only repeat that all calumnies, more especially those emanating from English sources, have been met with a prompt denial, and have therefore collapsed. This applies also to the so-called Irene affair. The taking on board neutral ships of women and children is nothing unusual. The official reports received by this office show that neither the Americans nor the insurgents have shown the least resentment about the German ship. Both Dewey and the insurgents intend to limit their hostilities to the uniformed Spaniards wearing weapons; both the Americans and the insurgents like to have women and children removed from the scene of possible hostilities, as their presence is only embarrassing. The chief of the insurgents himself has asked a neutral man-of-war to take away four Spanish ladies and six children.

"If you read some English and American papers, it would appear that we Germans are always lying in ambush waiting for a chance to do harm. Such tales are utterly groundless. All requests by Germans, and non-Germans also, to land German seamen at Manila for the protection of the property of foreigners have been flatly refused by this Government in order to avoid even the slightest pretext for unfavorable comment. To those who appeared most scared, we said that in an emergency there would be ships ready to take them aboard—Americans and Germans included.

"At Manila there exists the best relations between Americans and Germans. The Captain of a Lloyd steamer recently arrived from those shores reported that Admiral Dewey had a most friendly talk with the German Admiral and the Lloyd Captain about the situation.

"The report, coming this time from Vienna, that there will be a conference in Paris for the settlement of the Philippine question, and that all the great powers will be represented on this conference, is discredited here. At the Foreign Office no one knows about such a scheme. Neither Spain nor the United States are desirous of mediation."

# THE UNITED SERVICE.

## Army.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Col. Osman D. Clark, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Sergt. Harris Pendleton, Jr., Company I, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, now at Niantic, Conn., will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

Leave of absence for three months on account of sickness is granted Post Chaplain David H. Shields, United States Army, with permission to leave the Department of the Colorado.

Acting Surgeon A. E. Smith, United States Army, will proceed from Freeport, Ill., to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph E. R. Ellis, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Alger, Va., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Silas B. Post, United States Army, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Shannon, United States Army, will proceed from Fort Monroe and report to the Surgeon General of the army.

Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for such duty as he may be instructed to perform.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon United States Army, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Will J. Miller, Battery A, First Artillery, Illinois Volunteers, to take effect Aug. 10; First Lieut. Harry G. Roat, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability, to take effect this date.

Sick leave of absence for one month on account of wounds is granted Capt. W. S. Warriner, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The resignation by Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, United States Army, of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers only, has been accepted to take effect July 31.

The following-named officers of the Pay Department, now at Atlanta, will proceed to the places hereinafter indicated: To New York City and thence on the steamer Breakwater Aug. 1 to Santiago de Cuba: Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster United States Army; Major John P. Banker, Paymaster United States Army; Major Eugene Coffin, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major George E. Pickett, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers. To Tampa, and thence on the steamer Michigan, Aug. 1, to Santiago de Cuba: Major Robert Smith, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major Samuel R. McMillan, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major George B. Guild, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major Samuel S. Harvey, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major John H. Townsend, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George D. Sherman, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major George H. Fay, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers; Major William H. Thrift, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Samuel D. C. Hay, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Henry B. May, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major John W. Fogler, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers. Upon arrival at Santiago de Cuba the above-named officers will report to the Chief Paymaster at that place for duty, and on completion thereof will proceed to Puerto Rico, pay the United States troops on that island, and then return to their station at Atlanta.

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, retired from active service.

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Jacksonville, and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and there establish a temporary tent hospital of 500 beds; assist in the selection of suitable camping grounds and in locating wells for camps, and, in general, act as a sanitary expert in providing for the health and comfort of the troops to be sent to that point.

Order granting Major John N. Coe, Twenty-first Infantry, three months' extension of sick leave of absence is revoked.

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed by first transport from Tampa en route to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, Fifteenth Infantry, as Major, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Major of infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from July 1.

The retirement from active service of First Lieut. Charles P. Elliot, Fourth Cavalry, as Captain, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Captain of cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from July 9.

Louis P. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, as soon as released from quarantine at Mullett's Island, Port Tampa, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of a brigade in that corps.

Capt. Frederick H. Bugher, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to his home, and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army and await orders.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

Brig. Gen. William C. Oates, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps and will proceed to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General Second Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps.

First Lieut. William H. Simons, United States Infantry, will proceed to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Capt. James D. Nickerson, Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Baltimore to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to Chickamauga Park.

The retirement from active service of First Lieut. Thomas Connolly, First Infantry, as a Captain, upon the finding of an examining board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Captain of infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from April 26.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member, and Second Lieut. William H. Tschappat, Fifth Artillery, as recorder, of the Army Retiring Board convened at Governors Island, New York City, vice Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, and Capt. James C. Bush, Seventh Artillery, relieved.

Major Charles S. Ilsley, Ninth Cavalry, will report to Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, United States Volunteers, President of the Retiring Board convened at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

## Navy.

Chief Engineer George W. Baird is ordered to continue his duties as Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Building for one year from July 30.

Lieut. Commander D. Kennedy is detached as Inspector of the Eleventh Lighthouse District and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard as ordnance officer.

Gunner A. S. Williams has sick leave for three months.

Commodore William P. McCann, retired, is appointed Prize Commissioner for the Southern District of New York.

Professor of Mathematics E. K. Rawson is appointed professor of mathematics, with the relative rank of commander, from July 29.

Assistant Engineer A. D. Houghton is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Bath Iron Works.

Professor of Mathematics Henry Todd is appointed professor of mathematics, with the relative rank of Captain, July 29.

Lieut. W. B. Hoggatt's resignation is accepted from Aug. 1.

Lieut. Francis W. Hunt's resignation is accepted from Aug. 1.

Assistant Engineer Lloyd M. Chapman is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard immediately.

Assistant Engineer James S. Jefferson is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

### Died During a Thunderstorm.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 1.—Walter Velsor died from heart disease last evening. There was a thunderstorm prevailing, and the lightning proved fatal to him. Velsor was so badly frightened by the lightning that he was overcome, fell to the ground, and expired.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S [illegible]

"You Owe it to Her."

If you are the mother of a young girl who is approaching the time when girlhood merges into womanhood do not hesitate to speak freely and frankly with her about the things which most closely concern her future happiness. If she is subject to any weakness of the delicate, special organism of womanhood, make it your business to see that this is properly corrected, and that she starts upon womanhood's career with full womanly strength and capacity. She will bless you for it all her life.

There is no need of "examinations" and "local applications." Sound professional advice may be obtained free of charge, by writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose thirty years' occupancy of this position has made him recognized among the most eminent of living specialists in the treatment of woman's diseases.

Every case submitted to him by mail receives careful consideration. Efficient and inexpensive home-treatment is prescribed whereby delicate, feminine complaints may be promptly alleviated and cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only proprietary medicine in the world designed for this special purpose by a regular physician—an educated, experienced expert.

Miss Cora L. Russel, of Leemont, Accomac Co., Va., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, says: "From April, 1896, until the following October, I suffered severely from painful menstruation. For about twelve hours before the appearance of the menses I would feel giddy, have a severe headache, pain in my back, in fact I felt as if every bone in my body was breaking. Nothing did me any good. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he recommended his 'Favorite Prescription,' and after using three bottles of it I am glad to say I am cured."

# RESCUES 4 FROM DROWNING.

### With His Boy on His Shoulders, Mr. Phillips Saves Two Girls and a Man, and Then His Wife.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Frank P. Phillips of Chester, Pa., while carrying his three-year-old boy on his shoulders, rescued two young women, a young man, and his own wife from drowning here to-day.

Mr. Phillips and his wife were in bathing. Mrs. Phillips had remained close to shore, but her husband, who is a powerful swimmer, took their boy upon his shoulders, and swam out beyond the life lines for some distance. The child was accustomed to this, and not at all afraid.

While Mr. Phillips was swimming he heard screams and cries for help some distance from him, to one side, and about the same distance from shore as he was. Carrie and Grace Loomis of Jersey City were bathing, and Grace, who could not swim, lost her footing, and was carried beyond her depth. She became frightened and began to struggle in the water. Her sister went to her aid, but on reaching her became frightened and helpless.

A young man, whose name was not ascertained, went to the aid of the two girls, and they, in their fright, seized hold of him, and endangered his life. In freeing himself from the girls, he had to use considerable force. The young man was not a strong swimmer at the best, and his encounter with the girls exhausted him so that he could neither help them nor swim to shallow water himself.

Mr. Phillips, on hearing the cries, told his little boy to hold on tightly, and struck out to aid the three who were struggling helplessly. He approached them carefully, but did not go within striking distance of them until he had spoken to them and told them what to do. He then brought the three together, and obliging them to remain still, took hold of them with one hand, and, with his boy still on his shoulder, towed them into shallow water. This took time, as he could use but one hand in propelling himself. He was thoroughly exhausted when he reached shoal water, where others relieved him of his burden, but not of the boy, who clung fast when an attempt was made to lift him from his father's shoulder.

Mrs. Phillips had witnessed the affair from shallow water, and as her husband approached, had gone out as far as she could to meet him. She remained all right until she saw her husband safe, and then she fainted. Her husband saw her collapse and her body go down, and, exhausted though he was, a few strokes brought him to her side. He drew her inshore, where she revived in a few minutes without apparent injury. With the exception of Mr. Phillips, all the participants in the affair are all right to-night. Mr. Phillips is sore and stiff, but will be all right in a day or so.

# UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

### The Rev. Lyman Ward Preaches the Gospel of Cheerfulness.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Universalist Convention commenced this morning at 9:30 o'clock with a praise service. At 10:30 the Rev. Lyman Ward of New York City preached, using as his text, "Woe is me, if I do not preach the Gospel."

"Who understands, said the preacher, "the Gospel of to-day, and what is it for? It is for man. Without suffering of woe no Gospel would be needed. Some creeds teach the downfall of man. We teach the victory of right, and of God, who is right. I should not like to say to a single boy or girl, 'You have no chance in the future world.'

"Gospel is not Gospel to the mother if it sends her child to endless punishment; if it does not satisfy their feelings. It is only the Gospel when it brings joy to all; when we go through the world sowing good cheer and love."

# ALBERT CURTIS'S BEQUESTS.

### Many Charitable, Religious, and Educational Institutions.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1.—The will of Albert Curtis, the nonogenarian who died last Wednesday, makes the following public bequests:

Worcester Home for Aged Females, $1,000; Worcester Home for Aged Men, $5,000; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, $10,000; Worcester National History Society, $2,000; Worcester Society of Antiquity, $2,000; Worcester City Missionary Society, $3,000; Worcester Children's Friend Society, $1,000; American Seamen's Friend Society, $3,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, $5,000; American Home Missionary Society, $5,000; American College and Education Society, $10,000; Berea College, Berea, Ky., $5,000; Doane College, Crete, Neb., $15,000; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, $10,000; New West Educational Commission, $10,000; Women's Board of Missions, $20,000 and the valuable homestead estate.

The estate is valued at upward of $500,000. The residuary legatees are the American Home Missionary Society, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Missionary Association, and the Worcester Young Men's Christian Association.

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.

Kentucky Is Famous for
Good Horses,
Handsome Ladies,
Fine Whiskies.

Of the latter we control the finest possible quality.

OLD CROW RYE.

Exquisite flavor, absolutely pure, strictly Sour Mash, Hand made. Like all meritorious articles it is counterfeited. Buy from reliable houses only.

H. B. KIRK & CO.

69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St., N. Y.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

# LINARES'S PITIFUL REPORT

## Informed the Spanish Government on July 12 that Surrender Was Inevitable.

## WILLING TO DIE AT HIS POST

### Showed that an Attempt to Cut Through Our Lines Would Result in Great Disaster—The Garrison's Woeful Plight.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 25.—An official report of Gen. Linares to the Madrid Government, transmitted on July 13, is full of pathos. It tells of Spaniards thousands of miles from home striving to defend property which the very owners have deserted. The report sent by cable on July 13 was addressed to the Minister of War. It was translated for The Associated Press by Commodore Schley. The text in full is as follows:

"Official cablegram, July 12, 1898.—To the Minister of War from the General in Chief of the Division of Santiago de Cuba:

"Although I am confined to my bed by great weakness and am in much pain, the situation of the long-suffering troops here occupies my mind to such an extent that I deem it my duty to address your Excellency that the state of affairs may be explained:

"The enemy's lines are very near the town on account of the nature of the ground; our lines are in full view from them. Troops weak; sick in considerable proportion not sent to hospitals owing to the necessity for keeping them in the intrenchments. Horses and mules without the usual allowance of forage. In the midst of the wet season, with twenty hours' daily fall of rain in the trenches which are simply ditches dug in the ground without any permanent shelter for the men, who have nothing but rice to eat and no means of changing or drying their clothing. Considerable losses; field officers and company officers killed, wounded, and sick, deprive the troops of necessary orders in critical moments.

"Under these circumstances it is impossible to fight our way out, because in attempting to do so our force would be lacking one-third of the men, who could not leave, and we would be weakened besides by casualties caused by the enemy, resulting finally in a veritable disaster without saving our diminished battalions. In order to get out, protected by the Holguin division, it will be necessary for them to come and break the enemy's lines, in order that my forces may break through in some other place, both acting in conjunction. For this operation the Holguin division will require eight days, and will have to bring a large amount of rations, which it is impossible to transport.

"The solution of the question is ominously imposed upon us. Surrender is inevitable, and we can only succeed in prolonging the agony. The sacrifice is useless, and the enemy understand this. They see our lines, and theirs, being well established, close up, they tire out our men without exposing themselves as they did yesterday when they cannonaded us on land with such an elevation that we were unable to see their batteries; and from the sea, by the squadron, which had perfect range, and bombarded the town in sections with mathematical precision.

"Santiago de Cuba is not a walled town, a part of a country defended inch by inch by its own sons without distinction, by the old, the women, and the children, who are all inspired, and help and even expose their lives, all being actuated by the holy thought of independence, with the hope of succor that they shall receive.

"The complete exodus of the inhabitants, insular as well as peninsular, includes the occupants of the public offices with few exceptions. There only remain the clergy, and they to-day started to leave the town with the Archbishop at their head.

"The defenders here cannot now begin a campaign full of enthusiasm and energy. They came here three years ago struggling against the climate, privations, and fatigue, and now they are placed in these sad circumstances, where they have no food, no physical force, and no means of recuperating. The ideal for them is lacking, because they are defending the property of those that have abandoned it, and of those that now are being fed by the American forces.

"The honor of arms has its limits, and I appeal to the opinion of the whole nation as to whether these long-suffering troops have not kept it safely many times since May 18, when they were subjected to the first cannonade.

"If it is necessary that the sacrifice be endured, for reasons of which I am ignorant, or that some one shall assume the responsibility of the unfortunate termination which I have anticipated and mentioned in a number of telegrams, I faithfully offer myself on the altar of my country for the one, and for the other I will retain the command for the purpose of signing the surrender, for my modest reputation is of little value as compared with the country's interests. LINARES."

## SHAFTER ON THE SURRENDER.

### Letter to the Secretary of War Transmitting the Agreement Signed by the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of War has received the following letter from Gen. Shafter transmitting the Commissioners' report of the surrender of the Spanish Army at Santiago.

"Camp Before Santiago, Cuba, July 18.

"I take the liberty of sending to you this morning copy of the agreement between the Commissioners on my part and the Commissioners on the part of the Government of Spain for the surrender of Eastern Cuba. The schedule just submitted shows there to be little over 22,000 men and officers, about 6,000 more men than I have had myself, and I am glad to say that we have got all these men with very little loss of life compared to what it would have been had we had to have fought them.

"The City of Santiago is simply a network of fortifications at every street corner. I had no proper conception of its strength until I went into it, although I knew those old stone towns were naturally very strong. Everything is going admirably, so far as the transfer is concerned, and the Spanish troops are behaving well, as they are perfectly delighted at the thoughts of getting home.

"I send to you personally a telegram of Gen. Linares to his Government, which one of the Consuls gave me. It shows the straits to which they were put and the feelings that animated them. He stated the case exactly; I did have him so surrounded that it was impossible for him to get away, and I could wait and he could not.

"I send out to-morrow morning to receive something over two thousand men up in the interior a short distance, about thirty miles, and in two or three days will send to Guantanamo to receive the 7,000 that have surrendered there. They should be shipped from Guantanamo Bay direct to Spain. There are also about 800 men each from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, who will come into the port there for shipment. I will send an officer around with a Spanish officer to take their arms and military supplies.

"We have gotten a great deal more than I had any idea of getting in the way of munitions of war. In everything but food they were well supplied. I have got a few beautiful modern, high-power guns—about a dozen.

"My only fear is that we shall have some sickness; and it is for that reason that I have wired you so earnestly about getting these prisoners away, so that we can go up in the mountains with my command fifteen or twenty miles, at the end of the railroad, at San Luis, which is said to be very healthy. It is, at any rate, about 1,500 feet above the sea, and has communication by rail with Santiago.

"So far there is no fever in Santiago. I suppose because there is no one there except immunes. Three cases only so far this year, and the English Consul tells me there was very little last year.

"Of those here who served throughout the civil war, all declare they never had anything that could compare with it for hardship. With only one set of clothes, they have been until now rained on nearly every day, carrying three days' rations, the men, on their persons, and suffering every privation that any man can; added to all these privations, in addition, all the horrors of disease in an unknown land, and very limited accommodations should they [illegible]

"The spirit shown by them and by the [illegible] was simply grand. I can recall no instance where a greater surrender has been made than this. The final surrender of Gen. Toral and his Generals to myself and my Generals was highly dramatic, as well as the hoisting of the flag over the City of Santiago, one of the oldest cities on this continent.

"I want to thank you and the President for the words of cheer that have come to us, and to say that none of us has ever doubted that every effort possible to make our lives as secure and our situation as comfortable as is possible would be done."

## SHELLING OF SANTIAGO FORTS.

### Very Little Damage Done by the Terrific and Costly Bombardments by the Fleet.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, July 19.—"Over two million dollars' worth of ammunition used against the batteries defending Santiago Harbor was absolutely harmless in its effect, so far as the reducing of the batteries was concerned, and while it may have given the Spaniards a wholesome respect for us, it simply bore out the well-known fact that it is a waste of time and money to bombard earthworks."

A party of naval officers anxious to see the effect of the four or five bombardments of the defenses of the harbor by the fleet under Admiral Sampson made a two days' tour of the batteries, finishing their work to-day. One of them made the above-quoted statement to The Associated Press correspondent accompanying the party, and the condition of the batteries bears it out. Entering the harbor on a steam launch, the party made a close inspection of the cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk in the harbor the night of July 4, the day after Schley sunk the fleet of Cervera.

The Reina Mercedes lies on her starboard side about half under water. The majority of her large guns have been taken ashore, but her rapid-fire guns were left and torpedoes were in her tubes. She is not in the channel, and the reason for this is very apparent. She has at least five big shell holes in her from the Massachusetts and the Texas, and the way they are placed is a splendid tribute to the gunnery of these two battleships, which had to fire up the narrow harbor mouth in the dark or with the light of the Massachusetts's searchlight.

### The Vessel's Chapel Untouched.

A singular thing about the hits is that one shell went through the wardroom and one just forward of it, cleaning out everything, but just missed the little room devoted to devotional service, and in which was an altar, with all the usual adornments of the Catholic Church.

Landing at the foot of Morro, the party made the 210 feet of ascent with some difficulty. The path was strewn with ammunition for Mauser rifles, and boxes containing thousands of the latter were lying all about. At the foot of the hill to the rear of the Morro, where the path of ascent begins, was a well built and equipped electric station from which to set off the mines in the harbor entrance. Concealed partially behind a bluff the operator in this house has a lookout from which he gets a clear view of the angle, on which are the mines controlled by his key. Near him are telephones connecting with a similar house on the opposite shore. When a ship crosses his line of vision he presses a button that connects with the mine, but the latter does not explode. When, however, the vessel crosses the vision of the man opposite he presses the other button connecting the circuit, and a ship on the angle of these two sights receives the bombs.

Eight contact mines have been taken from the harbor in the last two days, and to-day Lieut. Commander Delehanty began removing the electrical mines. The mine house was equipped with the best of electrical apparatus, and everything was in good condition, demonstrating that it would have been impossible for the fleet to have entered the harbor without losing some ships. Lieut. Commander Delehanty said to-day that the electrical mines contained 200 pounds of guncotton, more than four times what the ordinary mines are filled with.

Arriving on the hilltop the party proceeded at once to the eastern battery, where a great surprise awaited them. This was the battery close to Morro, which the commander of the Suwanee had reported to Admiral Sampson as containing several very dangerous large modern guns, and against which Admiral Sampson had four times massed the flower of the fleet, the New York, Oregon, Iowa, Scorpion, Massachusetts, and Gloucester, and sometimes the Indiana.

### A Few Antiquated Cannon.

In rudely constructed earthworks, but with excellent and deep runways for the gunners to bring ammunition along or run for shelter, were four muzzle-loading bronze cannon, and two cast-iron eight-inch mortars. They were brave men who stood upon the parapets to load these cannon and mortars under a heavy fire, and it is not wonderful that they did not answer with much celerity. The cannon are very handsome old pieces, cast in 1737 and named after prominent Spaniards. The mortars are dated 1895 and were evidently cast at Havana. They have no sighting arrangement, and only point in one direction, so that unless a ship entered their zone they were not dangerous. There were two little three-pounder field pieces also, but they were evidently brought there to repel an expected land invasion.

On the Morro itself are two bronze cannon of the same make, and several old-fashioned small mortars. There was plenty of ammunition but of old-fashioned kind, the bombs having wooden plugs and time fuses.

Although our fleet had bombarded this place three times and the New Orleans alone once, there was little or no damage done except the dismounting of an old gun, the destruction of the lighthouse, and a small frame house near. The damage was all done by a dynamite shell of the Vesuvius and at night. The shell had landed between the house and the lighthouse and had torn up a great hole, completely demolished the house, leaving but a pile of débris, and tore out the side of the lighthouse. The gun near by had evidently been wrecked by the concussion. Large quantities of broken American shells could be found about, and quite a number of big shells that had not exploded were gathered up and put together by the Spaniards.

The majority of the shells landed in the earthworks just below the crest of the hill, showing that the Americans fired well, but outside of plowing up the earth there was no result. When the shells hit any buildings they created great havoc, and traces of many were visible on the Morro and some of the officers' quarters, where immense gaping holes were torn in the stonework. Old Morro's drawbridge was shot away, and a tower was crumbling to pieces from the effects of a thirteen-inch shell from the Oregon.

### Estrella and Catalina Batteries.

Coming down from Morro, which at the least is a crumbling, dirty ruin, with no touch of the modern upon it, the party stopped at the Estrella and Catalina batteries, which had been visible just inside Morro Point, on the east. It was discovered that Catalina was a crumbling ruin without a gun, and that Estrella, an old-time brick fort, had two mortars, only one of which was fully in place. A large amount of ammunition, however, filled a house in this battery. A large shell had struck the rock just above this place, and had knocked down a big section that almost filled the magazines and otherwise wrecked the building.

The second day was devoted to an inspection of the western battery, which had mainly been attended to by the Brooklyn, Texas, and Vixen, with occasional assistance from the Suwanee. While these ships did no more damage to the earthworks on the west than did the other ships on the east, it was quite apparent where the vigorous answers came from, one of which hit and killed a man on the Texas and wounded many, and kept up a fusillade against the Brooklyn.

The earthworks on this battery are very similar to those on the east, but there are two six and four ten inch Hontoria rifles, with breech-loading mechanism and steel shields. These guns are quick firing and easily trained, and very formidable. They are supposed to be part of the main battery of the Reina Mercedes, and, it is believed, were manned by sailors, as hammocks were found near by. There were also two large mortars similar to those on the eastern battery. There were over 300 rounds of ammunition for the big modern guns. Just below this battery on the hillside was a twelve-pounder rapid-fire gun, with plenty of ammunition for it.

Punta Gorda, directly to the north of this western battery, had two large ship guns, which, in addition to firing in the harbor, could fire directly over the western battery at the ships.

Going down the side of the hill toward the bay, a newly made cemetery was found, inclosed in a barb-wire fence, and with a dozen or more newly made graves in it, surmounted by a large black wooden cross. The graves were evidently those of sailors killed on the Mercedes.

The non-effect of the bombardments are not surprisingly unprecedented, for in every war for the past two centuries it has been demonstrated that ships' guns cannot effectually destroy earthworks unless in conjunction with an armed land force. Three of the four bombardments of the land batteries on Santiago Heights took place before the army came, and even if successful would not have forced an opening so long as the mines were in the harbor. A letter found by one of the officers in a tent near the western battery says that the order when the ships began to fire was to get in the trenches and stay there. The shooting at the western battery was exceptionally good, Capt. Philip's twelve-inch shell and the Brooklyn eight-inch being much in evidence in the hilltop.

## SACKS OF LETTERS FOR SCHLEY

### They Contain Congratulations, Poems, Newspaper Clippings, and Requests for All Kinds of Souvenirs.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANTANAMO, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—Commodore Schley to-day sat down in his cabin on the Brooklyn at a table filled with over 1,200 letters received in the last two mails. They were from every part of the country and from all classes of people—Senators, Representatives, State Legislatures, Governors, Common Councils, and private citizens in every walk of life.

There were bundles of poems and thousands of newspaper clippings. There were requests for autographs, coat buttons, cap ribbons, or almost any kind of souvenir that the Commodore might care to give. There were pieces of music dedicated to the Commodore, advertisements with his picture in them, letters from societies named after him, and, finally, an engrossed set of resolutions from his native town in Maryland.

The Commodore threw up his hands with a gesture of despair, but said:

"Yes, I'm going to try to answer them all, if it's only a very brief line," and he began.

Once in a while, amid the dictation, he found a letter from some "crank" warning him of mines and other dangers. To the writers asking for souvenirs he answered that his coat did not have enough buttons to go around, and that he did not wish to appear partial.

## NO NEW FLAGSHIP FOR SCHLEY.

### Report that the Brooklyn Is Assigned to Foreign Duty and that the Commodore Will Quit Her Denied.

GUANTANAMO, July 25.—Commodore Schley was apprised to-day of a new division of the squadrons, and the fact that he would have to change flagships, as the Brooklyn was assigned to foreign duty. It is probable that his flag will fly from the Harvard, as he intends asking for that ship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. Crowninshield was amused to-night when he heard the news from Guantanamo of the division of the fleet there and of the notice to Commodore Schley that he would have to change flagships, as the Brooklyn was going on foreign duty.

"Nothing in it," said the Captain.

"The news is, also, that Schley has asked for the Harvard," was suggested.

"Wants the Harvard? Guess not. That's a troopship."

If there has been any new division of the fleet at Guantanamo, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation says he does not know of it, and he assumes that if such a division was intended he would know something about it and its objects. He had not heard that the Brooklyn was to go on foreign service, although assignments to squadrons were usually made from the Bureau of Navigation.

"Guess there isn't anything in it," was Capt. Crowninshield's conclusion.

## COLLAZO SAILS FOR SANTIAGO.

### The Cuban General Will Resume Command of His Forces.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.—Gen. Enrique Collazo, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban cavalry, sailed on the transport Michigan yesterday for Santiago. He will take command of his forces in Cuba again.

Gen. Collazo has been in this country since the beginning of the war, having been called here by Gen. Miles to consult about the work in Cuba. He has spent some time in Washington with the officials and now goes to Santiago under orders from the department with which he has been co-operating.

### Fresh Meat for Shafter's Army.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.—The transport Michigan sailed yesterday from Port Tampa and crossed the bar of the bay to-day. She was loaded with fresh meat for Gen. Shafter's army, besides a large quantity of other supplies.

## PRACTICE FOR NAVAL MILITIA.

### Lieut. Commander Miller Takes a Small Fleet to Points in the Sound.

The mines in New York Harbor being now taken up, it has been decided by Lieut. Commander Miller to give the Naval Militia of the various States, who have been stationed on board the auxiliary naval flotilla, a week's practice under war conditions, in supplementing and developing the work for which the defense bodies were formed, so that the men will be more proficient in case they should be needed for coast protection in the future, or for blockade duty on small vessels at Puerto Rico or Cuba.

A small fleet consisting of the Elfrida, Free Lance, Aileen, Huntress, and Restless, assembled at Cold Spring Harbor on Sunday morning, exercising and signaling on their way to that point, and Sunday afternoon proceeded to Smithtown Bay, and will thence go to Fisher's Island, where it will be joined by the monitor Jason, proceeding to-day or to-morrow for target practice off Block Island, thence to Gardiner's Bay or that neighborhood for practice in scout and torpedo duty, landing drills, signal exercise with searchlights, lanterns, torches, naval and international code. Practice in coast navigation, taking observations, local pilotage, will also be part of each day's routine. It is expected that the flotilla will return to New York in about one week, when it will be decided whether the vessels are to be ordered out of commission or be sent to Puerto Rico.

The monitor Nahant, off Staten Island, will also proceed to sea this week for target practice with her large fifteen-inch guns. The Third District, under Lieut. Commander Miller, extends from Providence to Barnegat, and the vessels in that district are as follows: New Hampshire, Lieut. R. P. Forshew; monitor Nahant, Lieut. E. M. Harmon; monitor Jason, Lieut. G. I. Jones; Enquirer, Lieut. W. H. Stayton; Elfrida, Lieut. M. A. Orlopp; Restless, Lieut. A. H. Day; Huntress, Lieut. F. Parker; Free Lance, Lieut. T. C. Zerega, and Aileen, Lieut. W. R. Addicks.

## OPENING OF THE HARBOR.

### A Formal Notice to Shipping from the Lighthouse Inspector.

The opening of the harbor and final discontinuance of all restrictions imposed when the mines were first laid was made known yesterday by a formal notice to shipping sent out by the Lighthouse Inspector, Capt. E. M. Shepard. As the work of removing the mines progressed, the regulations had been gradually made more easy, until shipping, local harbor traffic, and steamboat business had already about resumed their normal condition, except that ocean steamers arriving at night remained outside till daybreak, because channel lights had not yet been replaced and the beacons remained unlighted.

The notice states that "on Aug. 1 the submarine mines in the Narrows having been removed, the white can and nun buoys which marked a safe channel through it were discontinued," and the regular channel lights and beacons, extinguished at the prohibition of navigation by night in New York Lower Bay, were resumed. A list of the lights was given. They include the gas buoy on the wreck of the Alvena, in the south channel, outside the Hook, the north and south Hook beacons, the beacons of Point Comfort, Conover, and Chapel Hill Range, Elm Tree, and New Dorp; also the lights at Coney Island, Fort Tompkins, and Prince's Bay. Electric buoys are also lighted in Gedway Channel, Southwest Spit, and at Romer Shoal, pending the erection of a new station, a fixed white light will be shown.

### Brings Refugees from Havana.

The steamer Fridtjof Nansen arrived last evening in quarantine from Isabela de Sagua, bringing twenty-nine Cuban refugees from Havana and Cardenas. Capt. Greger received them on board at Isabela de Sagua. He called at Nassau for orders. The steamer was held in quarantine until to-day.

## THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

### Six-Furlong Race Captured by Sloane on Kenmore Queen in a Run-Off.

## THE CONTEST WAS EXCITING

### The Defeat of Our Johnny Angers Betting Men—His Entry for the Balance of the Season to be Refused.

About the most exciting incident of the Brighton Beach race meeting was the six-furlong race yesterday for three-year-old fillies, in which there were but a quartet of starters and practically but two contestants, Tabouret and Kenmore Queen. These first ran a dead heat, and then, in the run-off, Kenmore Queen won by a length, much to the gratification of the shrewd ones who backed her because she was the longest price in the betting.

Tod Sloane had the mount on Kenmore Queen, and his rival, Maher, sat in the saddle on Tabouret. The pair were at equal odds in the betting, which the result showed was where they should have been, as the race was wholly a duel between them. They started off well together and raced in company to the head of the stretch, each jockey having apparently received orders to wait on the other. If Sloane had any such orders, he carried out his instructions much more artistically than did Maher, who, sitting upright in the saddle, kept a firm hold on Kenmore Queen, so that she should not outrun Tabouret, which she could have done in any part of the first half mile of the race.

Just as the horses swung into the stretch Sloane began driving Kenmore Queen, and quickly cut down the half length's advantage that Tabouret had had. Then Maher let Kenmore Queen loose, and the last quarter mile of the run was a hot drive between the pair, who ran together stride for stride so cleverly that there was no room for question that the pair ran a dead heat. Just as the judges decided they did. The finish was such a lively one that the crowd was wild with excitement and kept up such a continuity of cheering during the last stages of the race as has not been heard since the Brighton Beach track was opened.

Before the run-off Tabouret was installed favorite in the betting, and of course the other won. Maher made Kenmore Queen set the pace in this heat, and held her in front until just before the stretch was reached. At that point Sloane shook Kenmore Queen up so successfully that directly the pair were straightened in the stretch she went to the front and won easily by the length. Then all the "soubrettes" applauded Sloane frantically, while the majority of the crowd remained silent, and wondered why they had been so foolish as to back the favorite in the running off of a dead heat, something that they will do the very next time such an opportunity offers.

Sloane's score of victories was increased by one in the fifth race, in which he rode Exception, the second choice in the speculation, Easter Card being the favorite, even though he was giving a lot of weight to all the other starters, and was ridden by Taral, who has come to be known as a "hoodoo" jockey because he has had such very hard luck this season. The weight was too much for the favorite, without question, for he was beaten all sorts of distances by four of the lot to whom he was conceding weight, Exception, who had twenty-four pounds the best of it, winning from third place, where she had run all through from the starting post to the head of the stretch. Tendresse, Chorus Boy, and Dr. Fitzsimmons also beat the favorite in the run through the stretch.

Tanis won the first race by a head from Lonsdale, the favorite, Our Johnny finishing in third place in a field of four. Yet Our Johnny was a 1 to 3 favorite, which may have made him sulk so that he was twenty lengths behind his field before the first five furlongs were run. At all events, that was the excuse that was given for his position at that part of the contest, and the jockey, H. Lewis, was very willing to let it go at that. But the betting men said things about the horse and the jockey that were much less complimentary.

Later, by order of the Stewards, the entry of Our Johnny will be refused the balance of the meeting.

Campus, a rank outsider, won the second race, a dash of five furlongs, for two-year-olds, for which Brahmin was the favorite. But Brahmin was never in the hunt, as Campus won by a half length, and the four horses behind him were only heads apart. The finish was a very pretty and exciting one.

Between Sloane's two races, already referred to, Royal Stag won a dash of a mile, for which he was the favorite, easily disposing of his field, the best of which were Decanter and Glorian, who had a half length between them after a hard drive for the second money.

Maher wound up the day's sport by winning the mile race with Morito, the favorite. She had all she could do to stall off Songster, who gave her a hard argument all through the running. Burlesque was a close third, and all three were well tired out at the end of the journey.

### The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run three times or more at this meeting and have not won; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¼.

1—Tanis, Howard Patterson's b. g., 5 years, by Hanover-Long Cloth, 109 pounds, 30 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(McDermott)
2—Lansdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 111, 7 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Our Johnny, W. Cheriton's ch. h., 4, 120, 1 to 3.....(H. Lewis)
4—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. h., 4, 112, 7 to 2.....(Bergen)

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have never been second or third; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Campus, F. Davidson's b. c., by Kingston-Startle, 101 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jones)
2—Ben Blue, C. Gorman's b. c., 101, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Somers, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Abide, 98, 20 to 1, (James;) Fulminate, 95, 4 to 1, (Maher;) High Water, 91, 50 to 1, (McCue;) Brahmin, 92, 3 to 1, (O'Connor;) Ineennemara, 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hold Up, 92, 20 to 1, (Thompson;) Requita, 95, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Sagasta, 89, 50 to 1, (Boland;) Windward, 109, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) High Born, 89, 15 to 1, (Hothersall,) and *Curio, 89, 30 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; heads between second, third, and fourth.

*Bled.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies, non-winners of $600 this year. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¼.

*1—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Ben Strome-Roseleaf, 106 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
*2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 106, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Lady Marian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 106, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
4—La Russe, R. W. Neilson's b. f., 96, 100 to 1.....(James)

*Dead heat.

Dead heat in a drive; a length before the third horse. In the run-off Kenmore Queen, 7 to 5, won easily by a length from Tabouret, 3 to 5.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5 years, by Highland Chief-Barcelona, 126 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
2—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 3, 107, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Glonan, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s br. c., 3, 114, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)

General Maceo, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Chenille, 96, 12 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¼.

1—Exception, P. J. Miles's br. f., by Bersan-Catharine C., 95 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sloane)
2—Tendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 105, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Chorus Boy, W. Lakeland's ch. g., 104, 7 to 2.....(Maher)

Dr. Fitzsimmons, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Easter Card, 122, 6 to 5, (Taral,) and Al Reeves, 90, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3 years, by Volante-Maori, 95 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4, 105, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 3, 95, 5 to 1.....(Thompson)
4—King T., J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 3, 108, 12 to 1.....(Sims)

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

### To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fred K. | 111 | Commercial Traveller | 101 |
| Shults | 111 | Tantris | 101 |
| Leo Lake | 108 | Merlin | 101 |
| Squire Abingdon | 107 | High Priest | 101 |
| Swamp Angel | 106 | Hardy C. | 98 |
| Jefferson | 109 | Field Lark | 96 |
| Charagrace | 101 | Ruby Lips | 96 |

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Avoca | 104 | May Landis | 104 |
| Winepress | 104 | Klondyke Queen | 104 |
| Anitra | 104 | | |

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marshall | 114 | Genaro | 101 |
| Banquo II. | 108 | Maximo Gomez | 98 |
| Abingdon | 106 | Ella Daly | 91 |
| Debride | 108 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes of $1,000 for fillies three years old. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Komurasaki | 121 | Tabouret | 109 |
| Bona Dea | 109 | Miss Tenny | 109 |
| Kenmore Queen | 109 | Ella Daly | 101 |
| Lady Marian | 109 | Eileen D. | 91 |

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Continental | 140 | Decide | 127 |
| Tripping | 136 | Bastion | 119 |
| Hanwell | 130 | Slasher | 114 |

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burlesque | 111 | Gun Metal | 98 |
| Ben Ronald | 108 | Songster | 95 |
| Philip | 98 | Frohman | 87 |

## RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

### Bad Weather Affects the Grand Stand Attendance—Weights for the Kensington Hotel Stakes Handicap.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—Inclement weather affected the grand stand attendance at the Saratoga track, but there was a large number of persons in the free field, which was thrown open to the public to-day. The racing was of the usual order. In the fourth race, following a tedious delay, the horses got away to a poor start, Imperator gaining a big advantage, while Sir Vassar and Poetess were almost left at the post. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ways and Means, 115 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by half a length; Colonel Tenny, 108, (Irving,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Handcuff, 108, (Murphy,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:03¼. Effort, Etona, Diva, and Parker Bruce also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Balaster, 110 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 2 and even, won by a neck; Candleblack, 113, (Clawson,) 9 to 5 and out, second by two lengths; Boy Orator, 120, (Murphy,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:41. Gloneine and Uncle Louis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Ben Hadad, 113 pounds, (Knapp,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by a length; Loiterer, 113, (W. Martin,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths; The Winner, 118, (Murphy,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Trillo, Kilt, Semicolon, and Oviatt also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Imperator, 115 pounds, (Cunningham,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length; Poetess, 114, (W. Martin,) 1 to 2 and out, second by three lengths; Sir Vassar, 115, (C. Sloan,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. Filament also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Twinkler, 106 pounds, (Clawson,) 3 to 1 and even, won by a length; Ben Ino, 111, (R. Williams,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Jackanapes, 108, (Grey,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:41½. Manassas, Lexington Pirate, Stray Step, and Sister Stella also ran.

The following are the entries for to-morrow, Aug. 2.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; two-year-old fillies. Mazie, Oten, Piccola, 108; Water Girl, Bettie Gray, Harmonica, Evident, Full Dress, 98.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Sir Vassar, 120; Belmar, 116; White Frost, Buela, (late Lou Bramble,) 108; Swiftmas, Athamas, Rappahannock, 108; Premier, Havoc, Dr. Catlett, 102; Hurley Burley, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; handicap. Candleblack, 126; Hurley Burley, 125; Loiterer, 118; Handpress, Aratoma, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Hamburg Stakes; one mile. Plaudit, 126; Bangle, George Keene, Harvey, Swiftmas, Murrillo, Trillo, 119; Handball, 128.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Damocles, Squan, 115; Aratoma, Oxnard, Come Quick, Saratoga, 104.

The following are the weights for the Kensington Hotel Stakes, handicap, one mile, to be run Thursday, Aug. 4. Probable value, $2,000:

Typhoon, 126 pounds; First Mate, 125; On Deck, 118; Geyser, 119; Royal Stag, 120; Salvable, 117; Damien, 109; Lehman, 115; George Keene, 109; Tom Collins, 90; White Frost, 116; Imperator, 110; Buddah, 114; Tobias, 90; Lady Mitchell, 92; Sailor King, 108; Sir Walter, 117; Poetess, 111; Gotham, 116; Panmure, 112; Pink Coat, 112; Cavallero, 108; Havoc, 116; Tragedian, 112; Panchita II., 107; Lillian Belle, 96; Lalouette, 99; Tom Cromwell, 105; Salsuma, 115; Premier, 92; Ulysses, 104; Semper Ego, 114; Waco, 95; Traverser, 104, and Howard S., 95.

### Saratoga Track May Be Sold.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—No one here interested in the Saratoga race track will either affirm or deny the rumor that it has been purchased by a syndicate of New Yorkers, headed by August Belmont. It is said negotiations of some kind relative to the track are now in progress in New York City.

## THE BIRMINGHAM RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—At the first day's racing of the Birmingham August meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Allegory won the Wellesbourne Juvenile Plate. This race is of 150 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 200 sovereigns; the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 1 sovereign; starters, 4 sovereigns in addition. Four horses ran over the course, about five furlongs straight, and the result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's ch. f. Allegory, by Sensation, out of Alacrity | 1 |
| King Patsey | 2 |
| Mr. Whitehall's b. c. Procher, by Isobar, out of Silverweed | 3 |

The Water Orton Selling Plate was won by Mr. Eccle's Grace Skelton. The race is of 106 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; the second to save his entrance out of the plate; the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns. Eleven horses ran over the course, the straight mile, and the following was the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Eccle's Grace Skelton, by Grafton, out of Mrs. Skelton | 1 |
| The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. f. Belisama, by Sensation, out of Blush | 2 |
| Peklad | 3 |

## RACING IN HARNESS.

### At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 1.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

2:50 Trot; Purse $1,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prudence, b. m., by Bonnie McGregor-Prudentia, by Smuggler, (Conley) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ronald, b. g., (Bradburn) | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Malacca, blk. g., (Trout) | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Hurricane, blk. g., (Renick) | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Cutacline, blk. g., (Liddleby) | 3 | 5 | 4 |

Time—2:16¼; 2:17¾; 2:15½.

2:34 Class, Pace; Purse $1,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arlington, b. g., by Bostwick's Almont-Lucky K., by Rattler Brooks, (W. O'Neil) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Alpine, b. g., (Bass) | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Dick Wilton, b. s., (Brennan) | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Underhill, b. g., (Isabell) | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Lady Alice, b. m., (Cooper) | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Silvanway, b. m., (Hyde) | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Hal Almont, r. g., (Middleby) | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Prince Eddy, b. g., (Hanson) | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| Georgie L., b. m., (Melody) | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Susie S., blk. m., (Shillinglaw) | 8 | 4 | dis. |
| Adelia, b. m., (Tosier) | 9 | dis. | |

Time—2:12¾; 2:13½; 2:14.

2:15 Pace; Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Norvin G., br. g., by Norval-Congo, by Blackwood, (Bowen) | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Pussy Cat, g. m., by General Wilkes-Lady Nan, by Bostwick's Almont, (Payne) | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Nea, b. m., by Sorrento-dam untraced, (Burch) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Nelson, b. s., by Token P.-Melson, mare by Red Buck, (McDonald) | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| Annie Shedd, b. m., (Sterling) | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Hal Wilkes, ch. s., (Golden) | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Daylight, ch. g., (McCarthy) | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| George K., b. g., (J. O'Neil) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Belle Colley, b. m., (Clarke) | 4 | 7 | dr. | |

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¾.

### Polo at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 1.—The play to-day in the Point Judith Country Club polo tournament was for the Narragansett Cups. The contesting teams were the Dedhams of Massachusetts and the Point Judith Country Club of Narragansett. The game was a trifle one-sided, as the Dedhams outclassed their opponents. The score was 15 to 5.

### Fitzsimmons May Fight Jeffries.

In a statement issued last night Bob Fitzsimmons announces that he has posted a forfeit of $2,500 for a fight with Jim Jeffries of California, the contest to occur before Oct. 1.

### Bicycle Races in Montreal.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 1.—Montreal has been selected as the place for the world's championship bicycle races in 1899.

## ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

### Philadelphias Win a Close Game from the Clevelands—Bostons and St. Louis Break Even.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 62 | 29 | .681 |
| Boston | 57 | 31 | .648 |
| Cleveland | 54 | 34 | .614 |
| Baltimore | 50 | 34 | .595 |
| Chicago | 50 | 40 | .556 |
| New York | 47 | 40 | .540 |
| Pittsburg | 45 | 44 | .506 |
| Philadelphia | 42 | 43 | .494 |
| Brooklyn | 33 | 52 | .388 |
| Washington | 31 | 56 | .356 |
| Louisville | 32 | 58 | .356 |
| St. Louis | 25 | 67 | .272 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3, (first game.)
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1, (second game.)
Pittsburg-Washington game postponed on account of rain.

### Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.

### Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Philadelphias shut out the Clevelands to-day in a fast and finely played game. Both pitchers were very effective. Platt allowed the Clevelands only four hits, scattered through as many innings, while the home team made but six off Wilson. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | —1 |

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and O'Connor; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Attendance—2,200.

### Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The home team played two interesting games with the Bostons to-day. The visitors won the first through misplays by Crooks. The second game went to the home team, mainly because of Hughey's good pitching. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| St. Louis | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements.

### St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . | —3 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Error—Boston, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Clements; Boston, Hickman and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—2,000.

### Other Games.

In Toronto—Toronto, 8; Springfield, 6.
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; Syracuse, 0.
In Lancaster—Lancaster, 7; Richmond, 2.

### New Yorks Rested Yesterday.

The New Yorks rested yesterday, and will begin a series in Cincinnati to-day. The last trip to Cincinnati resulted disastrously for the local team, they losing four straight games. The Brooklyns will begin a series in St. Louis to-day.

## WANT THE AMERICA'S CUP.

### The Ulster Yacht Club Is Still Inclined to Challenge for It—New York Yacht Club Ready.

BELFAST, Ireland, Aug. 1.—The Ulster Yacht Club is still considering the question of challenging for the America's Cup. The matter will come before the Yacht Racing Association, at Ryde, next week. If a challenge is sent, it will be for a race in 1899.

The Secretary of the Ulster Yacht Club declines to furnish any further particulars, as the matter is not yet sufficiently advanced.

The foregoing dispatch indicates that The London Times was in error in announcing yesterday that the Ulster Yacht Club had arranged to challenge for the America's Cup. This announcement was the principal topic of comment in yachting circles yesterday.

At the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club no further news than the published paragraph had been received, but Secretary Oddie said that it appeared to be more businesslike than the other alleged challenges. "Should this challenge pan out," said Mr. Oddie, "and a cup hunter cross the ocean, he will find that American yatchsmen, and the New York Yacht Club in particular, will receive him in the proper spirit. He can be assured of a perfectly fair chance to win the cup. I have no official knowledge that a challenge has been issued, but it would be the best news since 1895."

The Royal Ulster Yacht Club is the leading aquatic association in Ireland. It was organized more than thirty years ago and has a magnificent home at Belfast. The flag officers are: Commodore, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava; Vice Commodore, Major R. G. Sherman Crawford; Rear Commodore, A. F. A. Leppa. The Secretary of the club is H. C. Kelly.

Irish yachtsmen have been considering the advisability of challenging for the America's Cup for about a year, the subject being first broached at the annual dinner of the Royal Ulster Club. Several stirring speeches were made at the time, and one was especially noticeable for the contained statement that "English yachtsmen have tried to win back the coveted trophy several times, and now it is time that an Irishman had an opportunity to try."

Since the unsuccessful attempt to sail a series of races, in which the Earl of Dunraven figured three years ago, rumors have been circulated that challenges would be issued by the Emperor of Germany, Sir George Newnes, Charles Day Rose, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Charles Orr Ewing, M. P. Charles Rose really issued a challenge through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, naming the yacht Distant Shore. Arrangements fell through, however, on account of the feeling engendered on both sides of the Atlantic by the Dunraven flasco. Sir George Newnes also desired to sail a series of races for the cup, but the London Yacht Club refused to send his challenge.

Ten months' notice is required for a challenge, but it is certain that the New York Club would not insist on that clause being carried out to the letter should there be any chance of arranging a match. Should the race be for a single-sticker, there is little doubt that the Defender, which has lain in Neptune Bay since the last series, will be again put in commission and used either as the American representative or a trial horse for a new boat. If a schooner is named as the challenging craft, it is believed that a new flier will represent the Stars and Stripes, using the Colonia, Emerald, and Quissetta as trial horses.

## CHESS GAMES AT COLOGNE.

### First Match of the Tournament Brings Good Players Together.

COLOGNE, Aug. 1.—The International Chess Tournament, under the auspices of the German Chess Association, began this morning with sixteen competitors. The tournament is being played at the Civil Casino, and play will be conducted on six days during each week from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M.

The players met this morning, when it was announced that the games will have to be played at the rate of fifteen moves to the hour, and that eight prizes, to the total value of $850, will be given.

The players drew their numbers in the following order: Tschigorin, 1; Cohn, 2; Popiel, 3, and Gottschall, Heinrichsen, Burn, Charousek, Janowski, Fritz, Schallopp, Schiffers, Schlechter, Albin, Showalter, Steinitz, and Berger drew the numbers from 4 to 16, respectively. This made the order of play for the first round as follows: Cohn vs. Steinitz, Popiel vs. Showalter, Gottschall vs. Albin, Heinrichsen vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Schiffers, Charousek vs. Schallopp, Janowski vs. Fritz, and Tschigorin vs. Berger.

At the first adjournment this afternoon Heinrichsen and Schlechter had drawn, Charousek had beaten Schallopp, Janowski had disposed of Fritz, and the others were adjourned in even positions with the exception of the Burn-Schiffers contest, which stood in favor of Burn.

This evening the following additional results were recorded. Popiel beat Showalter, Burn defeated Schiffers, Tschigorin worsted Berger, and the games Cohn vs. Steinitz and Gottschall vs. Albin were drawn.

To-morrow the players will meet in the second round, for which the following pairing has been prepared: Schallopp vs. Janowski, Schiffers vs. Charousek, Schlechter vs. Burn, Albin vs. Heinrichsen, Showalter vs. Gottschall, Steinitz vs. Popiel, Tschigorin vs. Cohn, and Berger vs. Fritz.

Delightfully
Cool and
Refreshing
on a hot
summer's day
is a bottle
of the famous

Londonderry
Lithia Water

Pure, sparkling, and delicious. Also a great aid to digestion.

Sold everywhere.
Quarts and pints, sparkling.
½ gallons, still.

## MARTIN THORN EXECUTED.

### Mrs. Nack's Accomplice in the Murder of William Guldensuppe Pays the Penalty of His Crime.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Martin Thorn, the German barber, was executed to-day in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison for his part in the murder of William Guldensuppe, his rival for the affections of Mrs. Augusta Nack.

Thorn went to his death without showing fear, and the wonderful nerve which he exhibited from the time of his arrest kept him up until the electric current stopped all signs of life in fifty-nine seconds.

The final scene in this notorious case, unlike the other chapters of the great crime, was absolutely without any sensational feature.

The execution was a success in every particular, and none of the twenty-six murderers who had previously been killed in the electric chair at Sing Sing met a more painless death.

Thorn, when he appeared, stepped firmly and kept his head erect. He carried a crucifix in his right hand, and seemed to be listening to the prayers which were uttered by Father Hanselman.

Everything was ready at 11:17 and Warden Sage gave the signal. The current of 1,750 volts was introduced into the body from the electrodes at the base of the brain and at the calf of the man's leg.

The body was charged to a degree of 10 ampères, which was kept on for five seconds, after which it was allowed to fall to 400 volts and 4 ampères. The reduced current remained on for 54 seconds, when Thorn was pronounced dead. Dr. Irvine and the other doctors who listened for the beating of the heart said that Thorn's death was instantaneous and painless.

The autopsy on the body of Thorn was made by Drs. H. T. Brook and F. A. Goodwin of the Post Graduate Medical School of New York.

After the autopsy the body was turned over by Warden Sage to two former employers of Thorn named Hippe and Hinchcliffe. They will bear the funeral expenses.

Martin Thorn was executed for the murder of William Guldensuppe, a rubber in the Murray Hill baths. His companion in crime, the one through whose connivance the deed was accomplished, was Mrs. Augusta Nack, a midwife. The murder took place in a house at Woodside, Queens County, L. I., June 27, 1897.

## A DOCTOR POISONED TO DEATH.

### A. I. Sternberg of Gouverneur Loses His Life While Examining a Horse's Stomach.

GOUVENEUR, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Dr. A. I. Sternberg, a prominent physician, died here this evening from poisoning. While making an analysis of the stomach of a horse which died last week in suspicious circumstances he was poisoned by chlorine and sulphate of hydrogen. Dr. Sternberg discovered his condition this afternoon, and said there was no hope for him. He met death bravely, although suffering terribly.

He was fifty-seven years old. He was a cousin to Surgeon General George M. Sternberg. He practiced at Glens Falls, Syracuse, and Carthage. His widow and a daughter survive him.

## HARRIET G. AT ST. MICHAEL.

### Long Trip from New York to Northern Gold Fields Successful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—A letter received in this city from Capt. J. A. Wayland of the brig Harriet G., which has arrived at St. Michael, from New York, with members of the Manhattan and Continental Mining Companies, states that the long voyage from the East was made in safety.

Two river boats which were brought from the East in sections are being put together, and it is expected soon will be on their way up the Yukon. Most of the men on board the Harriet G. will engage in mining, the remainder hoping to embark in trading ventures. Capt. Wayland expects to return to San Francisco before Sept. 1.

### Many Klondike Steamers Wrecked.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 1.—Reports just received from Unalaska say Dutch Harbor is crowded with a forlorn lot of steamers. Of the fleet of twenty which left Seattle to ply on the Yukon, twelve were wrecked at or near Dutch Harbor—four are on the rocks, two are ashore, and six others are laid up with broken backs. In each case the machinery is practically all that can be utilized.

## HEAT CAUSES INSANITY.

### Serious Results of Continuous High Temperatures in Rhode Island.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 1.—The extreme heat of last Friday and Saturday caused an unusual amount of suffering in this city. Among the worst cases was that of Patrolman Silas E. Taber, the second oldest member of the police force, who is violently insane, and is expected to die.

Charles E. Gebille, a merchant, is in a critical state from the same cause. Saturday he became unconscious and was pronounced dead, but afterward what was believed to be rigor mortis disappeared, and signs of life were discovered. He has been resuscitated and may recover.

To-day the decomposed body of George C. Hammond, with a bullet hole in his head, was found. He was formerly prominent in business. The heat is thought to have caused insanity, during which suicide was committed late in the week.

### Twelve Bourgogne Bodies Seen.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Capt. Jones of the British steamship Aldersgate, which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day from London, reports that on July 27, in latitude 43.07 degrees north and longitude 60 degrees west, he passed the bodies of two women and ten men floating in the ocean. All of the bodies were badly decomposed, and nearly all wore life jackets. The bodies were undoubtedly those of passengers of the Bourgogne, which went down off Sable Island July 4.

### Drowned in Shallow Water.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—G. Henry Turner, an aged resident of the town of Preston, yesterday afternoon went bathing in Spring Brook, near his home. He had not returned at nightfall. A search was instituted, and the man was found drowned in eighteen inches of water. Mr. Turner had for some time been afflicted with rheumatism.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........513 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| | |
|---|---|
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:) | |
| One Year | $10.00 |
| Six Months | $5.00 |
| Three Months | $2.50 |
| One Month | $1.00 |
| DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:) | |
| One Year | $8.00 |
| Six Months | $4.00 |
| Three Months | $2.00 |
| One Month | .75 |
| SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:) | |
| One Year | $2.00 |
| SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:) | |
| One Year | $1.00 |
| MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:) | |
| One Year | $1.00 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE: | |
| Per Month | $2.00 |

## TWELVE PAGES.

*Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.*

**TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN. The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.**

### MR. HILL'S PROGRAMME.

The ticket and platform will represent the sentiment of the State, not of one man, nor of one city.—DAVID B. HILL.

That is old-fashioned Democracy, genuine, uniting, sagacious, presaging victory. TILDEN animated the Democracy of the State with one sentiment and one desire, and TILDEN was a victorious leader. In 1879 JOHN KELLY set the sentiment of one man and one city against the sentiment of the State, and ALONZO B. CORNELL, a Republican, was elected Governor. If the Democrats of every county of the State came together this Fall in support of candidates and a platform representative of the sentiment of the whole State they will overthrow the discredited organization of PLATT and BLACK and come into power on Jan. 1 next.

It is a very wise, sound, and wholesome programme that Mr. HILL offers to his party in a statement given to our neighbor The Journal. It is not only a good party programme, but a straightforward exposition of principles of public administration that will command the assent and acceptance of the independent voter, the Mugwump, and of self-respecting Republicans disgusted with the works of PLATT, of BLACK, of PAYN, and of ALDRIDGE.

What impartial economist will deny that excise revenues should be applied to reduce local taxation instead of going into the State fund as required by the Raines law? Who except the authors and beneficiaries expectant of the Black force law will deny that election laws should be uniform throughout the State, enforced by local officers, and guaranteeing equal rights and equal citizenship to all electors, and the same legislation for Democratic cities and for Republican cities? Honest administration of the canals, and not only honest administration but intelligent administration, avoiding with equal care seven-million-dollar blunders and thousand-dollar frauds will be demanded by the voters this Fall. The fair and just enforcement of the civil service law, maimed and betrayed by Gov. BLACK, is a good plank to put in any platform. The Republicans dare not put it in theirs. It would be a denunciation of their own record and their own Governor and probable candidate. To demand economy in expenditure is to censure the extravagance of the party in power, and when Mr. HILL puts in his programme a demand for "honest men for public office—corruptionists and lobbyists to the rear" he calls vividly to mind the blackest scandal of the present administration, the brazenest act of public indecency any Governor of New York ever had the hardihood to commit. Yet PAYN is to-day the most intimate political adviser and friend of Gov. BLACK. Opposition to the press gag law bill, the demand that the National Guard be restored to the state of efficiency it attained under that most capable Adjutant General, JOSIAH PORTER, and that the Constitution be amended to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature complete a statement of principles and issues that exhibits sound political judgment in its formulation and will command the approval and praise of many voters who have no direct interest in the fortunes of the Democratic Party.

MR. HILL appears to have no quarrel with any other Democrat in the State, no grudges to satisfy, no rival to destroy, no factional ends to serve. If other Democratic leaders are equally wise and to the same degree devoted to the welfare of the whole Democratic Party, his prophecy of victory in November will come to fulfillment. "Up to the convention honest and proper rivalry, then united effort for victory" is a piece of sage counsel for the Democracy of New York. Our own opinion is that it will be heeded.

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The condition of the sick and wounded men who have arrived in this port from Santiago or Siboney on the transports Seneca and Concho has been reported, with care and without exaggeration, in THE TIMES and in other papers. It was very bad. Was it necessary?

The condition was caused by the lack of proper medical supplies and appliances and of proper food. This is the testimony of all the witnesses, who, though they express themselves with differing degrees of emphasis and emotion, agree as to the facts. Most of the sick had fevers of one kind or another, and they needed not only the special medicines adapted to their cases, but pure water, ice, and proper food. Of the first, there was not enough; of the second there was none; of food there was none such as they ought to have had, nothing but the regular army ration, which is barely better than none. The doctors and nurses were skillful and faithful, but they were very much overworked. The reports that come from Siboney show only too plainly that the same conditions existed there when these transports left, and others that were even worse. It is not necessary to go into the details. They have been widely published, and the general facts as we have summarized them are not disputed.

When we come to ask the explanation of this state of things, why the health of thousands of our men has been shattered and the lives of many sacrificed, we find it in the words of Surgeon General STERNBERG reported in our Washington dispatches on Sunday, as follows:

> "The Medical Department of the army is criticised for this shortage in equipments. I wish to say that this department is not responsible for the fact that the ambulance train which should have accompanied the expedition was left behind. It was at Tampa, ready to be loaded along with the troops. It was left there. I am not criticising anybody; I am simply stating facts. Neither is this department responsible for the fact that the reserve hospital supplies which had been assembled at Tampa to accompany the expedition were left there, together with the officer who had them in charge."

It is a legitimate sense of professional propriety that forbids Gen. STERNBERG to "criticise anybody." Gen. MILES, when he went to Tampa and sent back statements of like "facts," also refrained from criticism, and for the same reason. It was, moreover, wholly unnecessary in either case. The facts spoke for themselves, and no one was at a loss to know who was responsible. It was the head of the War Department by whom the whole business of the provision and distribution of supplies is primarily directed, and who is fit for that work if he is for any. It all comes back to the question of business capacity in the business chief of the department.

Take another phase of the situation. There is a good deal of typhoid fever in the camps of the volunteers. Even laymen know that typhoid fever is a question of providing pure water and keeping it pure. This is so well recognized by the medical profession that expert sanitarians rank typhoid as among the most surely preventable diseases. Nor are the conditions of prevention any more difficult than they are obscure. They are, however, imperative, particularly where large bodies of men are gathered suddenly in a place that has to be prepared for them. Here everything depends in the first instance on the selection of the site. This is what Gen. STERNBERG has to say on this essential point:

> "As to the alleged unhealthful location of the camps now occupied by the army in this country, I desire to say that I was never called upon to give an opinion in the location of a single one of these camps, at Tampa or Jacksonville or Chickamauga or Washington. This department had nothing to do with the selection of the sites. I might have pronounced Chickamauga, for instance, a fit place for a camp if I had been asked for my opinion, but, as a matter of fact, I was not asked."

The way to prevent typhoid in camp is to select a healthful place for the camp. On that point the best expert testimony is to be had in the Medical Department of the army. It was not sought, and the life of every fever-stricken soldier who dies may be charged to the official who was guilty of that criminal neglect.

### BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

BISMARCK'S Boswell, Dr. BUSCH, has lost no time in giving to the world the text of BISMARCK'S resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship. There has never been any doubt about the reasons for the resignation. The young Kaiser insisted on substituting his own policy for that of the man whose policy had commended itself to his grandfather. Personal jealousy doubtless had much to do with his interference. BISMARCK was recognized throughout Europe as the most powerful man in it. The character of "WILLIAM the Great" does not show at any point to more advantage than in his frank recognition that this Chancellor was a greater man than himself. But to remain subservient to a subject did not suit the vanity of his grandson.

The resignation is not without pathos and not without dignity. "In view of my attachment to the service of your Majesty's royal house, and the many years during which I have grown habituated to a position which I have hitherto regarded as an enduring one, it is very painful to me to sever myself from my accustomed relations to your Majesty, and from the general policy of the empire and of Prussia." That is a sentence worthy of the foremost man in Europe. It is also a sentence not at all adapted to increasing at this time the popularity of the Kaiser either in Prussia or in the empire. But it is not what is most noteworthy in the letter. It is not so noteworthy as this complaint: "In regard to my official prerogatives your Majesty has imposed limits which do not permit me * * * that freedom of action in Ministerial decisions, or in communications with the Reichstag, or with members of the Reichstag, which my constitutional responsibility requires." Or, again, as the final statement—"I withdraw from public life, without any apprehension that public opinion will condemn my action as untimely."

In other words, BISMARCK meant to be the Chancellor. What the Emperor wanted was not a Chancellor but a civilian aide de camp, such as he has ever since had, to represent him in the Reichstag. How long Germany will stand that arrangement remains to be seen. But how significant is the appeal of BISMARCK in his own interest to the Constitution and to public opinion against his master, when contrasted with the contempt with which he had always scouted such appeals when they were made in behalf of the people of Germany. The champion of reaction invokes the forces of progress against a more violent reactionary than himself. The world, even the political world of Germany, does move, and not even a Bismarck can hold it back. How much less a Kaiser Wilhelm II.!

### PUERTO RICO.

We must take Puerto Rico away from Spain and make it our own because:

1. The purposes for which we went to war would be but imperfectly accomplished if we permitted Spain to retain an important island within five hundred miles of Cuba and a thousand miles from Key West. Chief among these purposes, be it remembered, was the suppression of neighborhood disorders that created a condition of perilous unrest among our own people. The misrule and barbarism to which we shall put an end in Cuba would continue in Puerto Rico, with vengeful aggravations. Inside of five years we should have to go to war again with Spain to clear her out of the island.

2. The time has come when that chapter in Spain's history that records her four centuries of cruel and incapable rule in the New World must be closed. She must quit this hemisphere. Why make two bites at this cherry?

3. We want Puerto Rico. We need an island of about that size in about that place. We have naval vessels that frequently visit tropical and South Atlantic waters. They need coaling and docking facilities in the Antilles. We shall presently become interested in the protection of an isthmian canal. Puerto Rico, moreover, is a fine, desirable island. Its trade will be profitable to us and it will become a famous Winter resort.

4. Our right to take the island is legally and morally perfect. If on our demand Spain had voluntarily withdrawn from Cuba it would have been an act of spoliation for us to lay hands on Puerto Rico. But she has compelled us to fight her and spend hundreds of millions of dollars in driving her out of Cuba. We are within our right when we seek territorial reimbursement.

5. We have it in our power to give the Puerto Ricans a chance to be freer and happier. It would be wicked and inhuman to return to their barbarous masters a people who have welcomed our army of invasion and deliverance with joyful cheers.

The terms of peace will not satisfy the American people if they do not include the absolute cession of Puerto Rico.

### A FAILURE OF JUSTICE.

There is no doubt of the justice of the sentence which was executed at Sing Sing yesterday. And yet it cannot be said that the crime for which THORN suffered was then and there expiated and that complete justice was done. Murderer as THORN undoubtedly was, he was the agent of the real criminal. The contriving brain and the ruthless heart which made the crime so horrible were not his. If the two criminals were to be classified as principal and accessory, it is he who would be the accessory.

Yet it is he alone who has suffered death for his crime. That the woman who instigated and planned it should escape while the man who executed it suffers is very far from being an exemplary execution of justice. It is a miscarriage of justice. Every judicial officer who took part in the acceptance of THORN as a sufficient scapegoat and the escape of his equally guilty partner, or principal, was engaged in a betrayal of justice. His offense should not be forgotten if he should ever venture again to solicit the suffrage of his fellow-citizens.

### READY FOR SERVICE.

It was a wise move to send the Texas to the dry dock to be cleaned and overhauled. While the damage inflicted upon her by the enemy was insignificant and did not impair her efficiency, her bottom was foul and she was in no condition to cross the Atlantic.

The Texas will be out of commission but a few days. We should suppose it would be possible to send some other important battleship to take her place in the dry dock when she leaves it. It may be found wise also to employ divers to scrape as well as they can the bottoms of the ships of war that cannot be sent to the dry dock.

We ought to have a powerful fleet ready in a short time to undertake any war service that the interests of the country may demand. The dispatch of WATSON'S fleet across the Atlantic would have a marked tendency to introduce a spirit of reasonableness into the peace negotiations, if they dragged or were found to be difficult and unsatisfactory. We must keep our ships in good trim.

### SPANISH RULE.

"Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army," Gen. MILES telegraphs from Ponce.

Could anything be more illustrative of the effects of Spanish rule, or more convincing proof that that rule is everywhere the same? The people thus "overjoyed" are themselves of Spanish descent, or else of African, in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter. In Puerto Rico, as in Cuba, the Spaniards exterminated the natives within a century after their arrival. In the one case as in the other they so demeaned themselves that the children of an expatriated Spaniard became enemies of Spain.

There has been little of organized insurrection in Puerto Rico. Perhaps the odds were too great and the enterprise seemed too hopeless. But it was not for want of oppression that there was no revolt. The oppressed people suffered in silence till an invader arrived. Four-fifths of them are overjoyed at his arrival, though four-fifths of them know nothing of the invader except that he is not a Spaniard!

With what face can Spain, or anybody in her behalf, talk about her "rightful sovereignty" over possessions in the Atlantic where, after three centuries of undisputed possession, her sovereignty has produced such results.

---

A correspondent of an English paper calls attention to the "probably Scotch" descent of President MCKINLEY and confesses to a pardonable pride in the fact, as the writer is a "Lowland Scotchman." He is only partly right and will have to share his pride with his neighbor of the North of Ireland, our worthy President being set down in the record as of "Scotch-Irish" ancestry. In this regard he is like four other Presidents of the United States—CHESTER A. ARTHUR, JAMES BUCHANAN, JAMES K. POLK, and ANDREW JACKSON. Curiously enough, the list includes President POLK, who conducted one of our foreign wars, and another, JACKSON, who distinguished himself in the only other foreign war. But the Scotchman need not lack for satisfaction. Three of our Presidents were of Scotch descent, HAYES, GRANT, and MONROE, and GRANT'S renown, with a joint share in JACKSON'S, should suffice. The remainder of our twenty-five Presidents were of English descent, with the exception of JEFFERSON, of Welsh ancestry, and VAN BUREN, of Dutch. So it will be seen that, save one, all traced their family trees back to roots in the soil of the United Kingdom.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By refusing to permit the United States to establish and maintain a meteorological station in one of its ports, the Haitian Government shows an amount of unwisdom that is mysterious even for—the Haitian Government. If it wanted to justify the very worst things that are said about the Black Republic, and to prove that its people are as incapable of keeping step with civilization as the least hopeful critics of the negro race have ever declared, this was an excellent way to do it. The proposed station is an essential link in a chain of observatories designed to serve, not American interests, but the interests of the world's commerce, and at no expense to herself Haiti would come in for a full share of the accruing benefits. It must be that President TIRESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON SAM and his advisers misunderstood the request they received, and that when the matter is laid before them in sufficiently explicit and simple terms, this decision will be reversed. Even they must be able to see that the favor desired would violate no duty of neutrality owed to Spain, for even beleaguered Havana still continues to send us daily the records made by her weather observers. If the Haitians do not soon relent, common sense dictates the ignoring of their objections, and the immediate taking by force of a privilege which none but barbarians would hesitate gladly to offer.

—The people of Wisconsin are to present a bronze badger to the new battleship Wisconsin, and some citizens of the town of Lone Rock say they have a live badger they will give to the ship if the officers will accept it. Wisconsin is noted for having had a live eagle in one of its regiments during the war for the Union, they say; why should it not have a live badger on its battleship now?

### PERSONAL.

—We owe an appreciable amount of gratitude to the Madrid authorities for the discretion and good taste that have marked their treatment of that remarkable American product, Miss JESSIE SCHLEY. It would have been easy for them to pretend to be vastly offended by the meddlesome maid from Milwaukee, whose appearance in the Spanish capital grossly violated the laws of her own country and invited severe treatment from that to which she carried advice as unnecessary as it was undesired. But the insignificance of the episode was recognized in Madrid, and the delegate from nobody was quietly escorted back across the frontier. Thus the Spanish at once proved their own wisdom, saved us from as much ridicule as the circumstances permitted, and, just possibly, taught the self-appointed envoy a much-needed lesson. If she and the amiable Philadelphia person named LOVE will only get together now and compare notes, they may attain to a realizing sense of how colossal the follies are of which they have been guilty, and in time might come to appreciate the amazing leniency which they have received—the one from Spain and the other from the United States.

—Dr. T. S. DABNEY of New Orleans has high reputation as a yellow fever expert, and some time ago he accepted a Lieutenant's commission and employment at the Jefferson Barracks. When the dreaded malady broke out among the troops in front of Santiago he was summoned to Washington, and after a consultation with the Surgeon General was ordered to Cuba. Dr. DABNEY refused to go unless his rank was raised to that of Colonel, and when this was refused he indulged in some particularly plain talk about the methods which prevail in the Medical Corps. According to an interview printed by The New Orleans Picayune, he told the Surgeon General that he did not purpose to put himself under the orders of a lot of Lieutenants and Captains and Majors who all outranked him and yet knew nothing about the treatment of the fevers common in Southern climates, and especially yellow fever, with which he had had large experience. Later the irate Southerner saw Gen. ALGER, and although that eminent statesman expressed a disinclination to be lectured, Dr. DABNEY proceeded to deliver one of considerable length and much vigor. "I told him," he says, "that the surgeons in the hospitals have nothing needed for treating the fever, such as fountain syringes, champagne, vichy, eggs, milk, brandy, &c. The Government does not furnish anything at all that is needed in the treatment of such diseases, and it is cold-blooded murder the way they are treating the poor fellows. I added that he had been surrounded so much by sycophants that when he found a man who said what he thought he was taken off his feet, and I went on to explain that if the present conditions continued, later in the season he would find the men dying at the rate of two hundred or more a day. The Secretary seemed astounded at what I told him, but I got no further satisfaction about the matter and left." Dr. DABNEY also spoke about the conditions at Miami, Camp Alger, and elsewhere as illustrating the fact that the Government was totally neglecting the proper care of the soldiers. He said that Dr. GUITERAS, the best-known yellow fever expert in the country, resigned because he was made a Major only and was ranked by the surgeons of every regiment.

### CURRENT NOTES.

A lady, Mrs. Gibson Clark, heads the delegation from Cheyenne to the Wyoming Democratic State Convention.

* * *

Judge Thomas J. Humes, new Mayor of Seattle, Washington, has formally announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed John L. Wilson. He is a Republican.

* * *

Wyoming silver papers say that the Republicans of the State are working to have the Silver Republicans nominate their own separate State ticket, that the dangers to them arising from a fusion of all the silver people may be averted.

* * *

Those Chicago men who are talking about opening a department store in Havana when under the American flag say they will partly prepare in Chicago a steel building, ship it to Cuba as quickly as possible, and have it ready for occupancy within a month's time, at an estimated cost of not less than $100,000.

* * *

Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago has informed the fruit dealers of the city that the ordinance prohibiting the covering of fruit exposed for sale with colored netting, or the use of any other device which may tend to deceive purchasers, will henceforth be enforced strictly and impartially. The city authorities tried to enforce it last year and failed.

* * *

The Superintendent of the supplies department of the School Board of Baltimore is much puzzled to know how forty-three tons of coal were got into a bin made to hold thirty-seven tons. The builder of the bin guaranteed the measurement as correct. The device of having graduated bins has been in use only about a year and already the city has saved $8,000.

* * *

Many of the private letters from the seat of war that get into print are quaint. A Massachusetts soldier boy, from Worcester County, wrote home a spirited account of the fight before Santiago, and closed with: "Our meal hours are very irregular. You may read this letter to father, and tell him not to fear for me, as a rolling stone always turns up when least expected."

### WHAT SPAIN MUST YIELD.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Perhaps the most surprising piece of intelligence which has been published lately is the statement that the Administration proposes to suggest to Spain the appointment of a joint commission to settle the future government of the Philippines. Indeed, it is amazing that the Administration needed any time for consideration when asked to state its terms of peace. There is one fundamental and essential basis for a peace with Spain. That country must relinquish all her colonial possessions; not Cuba merely, nor yet Cuba and Puerto Rico, but all. By force of circumstances we have been placed in such a position that we owe it to the natives of the Philippines to free them forever from Spanish rule. It is altogether unnecessary for us to determine just now what sort of a government shall remain permanently in charge of those islands, or of the other colonies which we have set free. Many elements must be considered before these matters can be finally settled. It is quite enough for Spain to know that she can have nothing whatever to do with their government in the future, and it ought to have taken just about fifteen minutes, and not four or five days, for the Administration to answer the question of the French Minister.

How hard it seems to be for those in authority at Washington to look beyond their narrow field of party politics, and rise to a conception of the grandeur of the position which the country has taken! Just when the civilized world is beginning slowly to comprehend the depths of Spanish colonial brutality and to understand why we went to war, the Administration coolly proposes to have a dicker with Spain. But it can't be done. This country is fully aroused to an understanding of the situation. We don't want these Eastern islands. We shan't keep them, if we can help it. But Spain, at least, shall not govern them. The days when there was no law but military force, when Spanish officers shot their servants for no offense, and made public executions the occasion of gala days for the amusement of elegant Spanish ladies, are over. We don't propose to let them come again. Nations, like men, are sometimes suddenly brought face to face with tremendous responsibilities which they did not seek. These are the crucial points of character. Our country has never failed to meet these emergencies when they have arisen, and it will meet the responsibility which faces it now. It would seem that our first task is to rouse the Administration to the true situation.

HERBERT B. TURNER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

### REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The perusal of the paragraph in the letter in to-day's TIMES from your Washington correspondent, which is so in keeping with my own opinion of the treatment accorded Commodore Schley by Acting Rear Admiral Sampson that I am led to ask if you can inform me through THE TIMES why it was that Capt. Sampson was selected by the authorities (whether Navy Department or the President, I know not,) for the command of the United States naval forces in Cuban waters?

Sampson, who only became a Commodore some two weeks ago, was outranked by Watson and Schley, (both Commodores,) as well as other higher officers, and I have not learned of any special claims by virtue of experience, ability, or successes that warranted his riding over the heads of superiors nor have I any knowledge that his abilities were so superior to those of all the officers above him as to warrant this remarkable action.

I can understand the propriety of such a course when a great emergency arises and a subordinate officer is known to possess the ability required, and which his superiors are without, but no such condition existed, and the placing of Sampson in command was an act of pure favoritism, and as such was an injustice and a wrong to not only his superior officers, but to the service.

Furthermore, I am unable to comprehend how an officer of the United States Navy, imbued with the esprit de corps, (which is supposed to exist in the service and I believe does to a large extent,) would be willing to accept of a command that he knew he was not entitled to by the rules and regulations of the navy, and by courtesy and consideration toward his fellow-officers. As Sampson's rank is only Acting Rear Admiral, how was it that his report to the department of the Santiago fight was signed "Sampson, Rear Admiral, U. S. N."?

New York, Aug. 1, 1898. JUSTICE.

The apparent anomaly by which Commodore Schley is at present subordinate to Admiral Sampson, whom he actually outranks, has been explained by Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The situation is an indirect result of the granting of sick leave to Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard last April.

At the time, Admiral Sicard was in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, at Key West, which was prepared to execute some manoeuvres in the Gulf of Mexico that had been arranged in January. Upon Admiral Sicard's release, solely due to his poor health, Capt. William T. Sampson, who had been commanding the battleship Iowa, attached to the squadron, was made the flagship officer, with the rank of Rear Admiral, under a statute which permits the President to give the command of a squadron to a Captain. Capt. Evans received the command of the Iowa, vacated by Capt. Sampson.

The war broke out, and Commodore Schley, who was President of the Lighthouse Board, at once sought active sea duty. His tour on shore had not yet run out, but command of the Flying Squadron then at Fort Monroe, was given him, as officers of experience were in demand. The Navy Department reflected that if he were put in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, it would look as if Admiral Sampson had not satisfactorily discharged his duties as its commander, which was not the case.

Commodore Schley grew weary of his enforced idleness and wanted to get into active service with his command. Accordingly the Flying Squadron was detached from patrol service at the earliest opportunity and sent South to be attached to the North Atlantic station as a squadron. There Commodore Schley became, of course, subject to the orders of a man his inferior in rank. He has occupied this position since.

If Commodore Watson had been displaced in his command of the Eastern Squadron for Commodore Schley, his inferior in rank, it would doubtless have provoked the criticism of unfairness. So no position was left for Commodore Schley but that of subordinate to Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, who is at present, for all practical purposes, Rear Admiral, as he signed himself in the report of the Santiago sea fight.—Editor TIMES.

### ALGER'S DEFENSE.

From The Boisé (Idaho) Statesman.

The severe criticisms of our incompetent army staff has caused Secretary of War Alger to rush to the defense of the staff in a private letter intended for the public. The Secretary attempts to dismiss the criticisms with a shrug of his shoulders and a sneer, but he will find that the people will not be so easily put aside. On the whole the record of the Administration in handling the war is a splendid one, but some mistakes have been made. One of these has been in the appointment of staff officers, or rather, in the failure to remove from such position staff officers who have shown themselves to be incompetent. The mistakes of the staff have been too glaring to permit them to pass in silence, and the people, while willing to overlook minor mistakes of an Administration surrounded with so many perplexing problems, will not credit Mr. Alger with sincerity of purpose in plunging headlong into the defense of unpardonable negligence and carelessness.

The Secretary seizes upon the complaints that come from the field as a pretext for a sermon on what he considers the lack of patriotism shown by persons who criticise the work of the general staff. If the same amount of incompetency has been exhibited since the troops went to Cuba as was shown before they embarked, it is not to be wondered at that there are numerous complaints.

But it is enough for the people to know that the arrangement for handling our troops prior to their being sent to Cuba were so poor as to cause general complaint among the regimental and other commanders. Nothing was ready anywhere, and the men skurried here and there without method, were forced to undergo many privations on the soil of their own country because of the almost criminal carelessness of the staff officers. It was shown on various occasions that tents, uniforms, &c., that were desired on many occasions for the men were available somewhere, but the staff officers in charge did not know where, and were so densely ignorant in many instances that, after having located them, they did not know how to get them out. These are facts, and Secretary Alger cannot and will not deny them.

Men who go to war, and especially men of the class who compose our army, do not expect feather beds, with battlefields on shaded grass plots; neither do they anticipate Delmonico fare. But they do expect, and they have a right to expect, that the ordinary army provisions for their comfort and health will be carried out. This was not done before they sailed; if it has been done since it will be a source of great surprise. The people will demand that the most rigid investigation be made of this whole matter, and that those who are responsible for the privations and misery our soldiers have suffered unnecessarily be punished. And ignorance will not be allowed to be pleaded as an excuse.

### Arms for Trainmen.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

At one time, when lawnessness was rampant in the mining region, the Reading Railroad Company armed its train hands with revolvers and procured for them licenses as special policemen. In this way the men were able to maintain order on their trains without ever having to use their weapons with fatal effect. Something of the same kind would seem to be necessary for the protection of freight trains, in view of such occurrences as that of Thursday night on the Atlantic City branch of what is now the Reading Railway. The fight of an unarmed train crew with twice their number of tramps armed with revolvers was plucky, but more desperate than they should have been called on to make. In this case their courage was sufficient to overawe the cowardly tramps and prevent them from killing or disabling the trainmen and capturing the train, as might have been done with little trouble, but it is not safe to rely on such protection as this. Many instances have been reported recently in which brakemen and conductors of freight trains have been injured and even killed by tramps who were stealing rides, and the evil is growing greater. Something needs to be done to check it.

### NUGGETS.

#### Might Have Missed It.

"What time does the next boat ——" asked a woman at the ticket office. "4:05," was the answer. "Well, how much before 5?" insisted the woman.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

#### The Worm's Chance.

Mrs. Enpeck—The philosophers tell us that blessings often come to us in disguise.

Mr. Enpeck, (with a sudden show of spirit) —Say, Maria, when are you going to unmask?—Cleveland Leader.

#### A Moving Voice.

"Did you ever meet a woman whose very voice thrilled you with unspeakable emotion?"

"Yes, that's the way my mother used to get me up in the morning."—Chicago Record.

#### Her Chilly Manner.

"Ah!" he cried, "yesterday you welcomed me warmly. To-day you receive me coldly. What is the cause of this sudden change?"

"Don't you read the papers?" she calmly replied. "My father has just inherited a cool million."—Chicago News.

#### A Very Small Piece of It.

She—Have you forgotten how you once said you would give the world for me?

He—What if I did?

"Oh, nothing, particularly; but it seems very strange now that you won't even sell that little old suburban lot so that I can have a new wheel."—Indianapolis Journal.

### THE OLD CONFEDERATE JOE.

E. A. Wingard in Columbia (S. C.) State.

What a man was he for times like this
In that tangled death-swept glade,
Where the rifles spoke with wrathful hiss
From the deadly ambuscade;
When the men in blue with laugh and cheer
From the hilltops brushed the foe,
For the one who led their wild career
Was the Old Confederate Joe.

Ah, the Nation's heart beats warm and right,
And its head is just and true,
When the Gen'ral's stars flash golden light
From Joe Wheeler's coat of blue.
And his name is one that thrills to-day
Through the North and South, I know,
For the men swore strong in that red fray
On the Old Confederate Joe.

For there is no North, there is no South,
When their men charge side by side,
And drown the flame of the cannon's mouth
Like a rushing mighty tide.
And the one who forged the chain so bright,
And who struck the welding blow,
On the links which now their hearts unite
Was the Old Confederate Joe.

There's a magic charm in Wheeler's name,
'Tis a Nation's battle cry;
And it stands high up the roll of fame,
As a name that cannot die,
For the country now is one again—
There is North and South no more;
While the whole land has a loving claim
On the Old Confederate Joe.

## SAYS HE BOUGHT LO

### Ernest Terah Hooley, the English Company Promoter, Tells How He Gained Their Influence.

### THEY DENY IT IN COURT.

### But Hooley Exclaims that He Has Papers to Prove It and a Scene Is Narrowly Averted—Interest Aroused.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed here to-day. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of distinguished clients, who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names or for introductions to people of prominence.

Mr. Hooley, upon examination, insisted, with few exceptions, upon the truth of the statements he had made. He said in regard to the Earl of Winchilsea that the latter himself suggested he ought to be given £10,000, ($50,000,) for joining the Directorate of the cycle tube company. The Earl, witness added, said he could not take the money personally, but remarked that it could be given to his brother, Mr. Finch-Hatton. Continuing, Mr. Hooley said he paid him £3,000, ($15,000,) and he asserted that the Earl of Winchilsea also received £2,000, ($10,000,) for joining the Directorate of a horseless carriage company.

As to the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Hooley expressed the opinion that his "silly disclaimer" did not need any explanation. Later, Mr. Hooley testified that Earl De La Warr offered him £1,000, ($5,000,) to say that the £25,000, ($125,000,) paid him by the witness was a gift made after the flotation of the company in which the Earl figured.

Mr. Hooley further testified that certain Directors of the Humber Company offered him £1,000, ($5,000,) and £2,000, ($10,000,) to commit perjury and say that the £50,000, ($250,000,) which had been paid them was profit from other business.

Still later, during the course of his testimony, Mr. Hooley said that while out driving yesterday a little man in a hansom cab stopped him and said:

"There are a thousand sovereigns in the hansom for you."

Mr. Hooley said he replied: "What have I to do for that?"

Thereupon the little man is alleged to have answered: "If you will say the money you gave Lord Albemarle was a present made after the company was floated, I am to leave you the sovereigns and take your word of honor."

Mr. Hooley, continuing, remarked: "I told him I would punch his head off if he did not go away."

Mr. Hooley then told of the payments which he claims to have made to the financial editors of The Pall Mall Gazette and The Westminster Gazette, alleging that he paid the former in order to "keep him quiet."

At another point of his testimony Mr. Hooley said he promised Lord March £1,000 ($5,000) and £1,000 ($5,000) yearly for joining the Schweppes's Board, asserted that he paid Mr. Adolphus Drucker, the Conservative Member of Parliament for Northampton, £2,500 ($12,500) and Sir Blundell Maple £1,800 ($9,000) by repurchasing their shares at enhanced prices.

The witness afterward said he paid Lord Walter Lennox for introducing Lord March to Lord Templeton and promised him £500 ($2,500) and £500 ($2,500) yearly for serving on the Board of Directors, who, however, refused to sanction it, so he paid Lord Templeton £700 ($3,500) for withdrawing. Incidentally, Mr. Hooley mentioned having purchased the Prince of Wales's racing cutter Britannia for Mr. Lawson Johnstone, and said he had to keep the yacht because she had not met his expectations.

Counsel for Lords De La Warr and Albemarle denied the imputations made against their clients. The legal representative of Lord Albemarle also said that his client, without admitting that the £9,000 ($45,000) was received for a corrupt consideration, was willing to return the money to whoever is entitled to received it. When Lord De La Warr's counsel had finished his denial Mr. Hooley shouted:

"Then I will show you what I have in my pocket—a telegram from Lord De La Warr and the draft of a document setting forth what I was to say to-day."

Mr. Hooley flourished some papers toward Lord De La Warr, who was present, and an exciting scene was ended abruptly by the adjournment of the court.

Mr. Hooley's revelations of the rottenness of London financiering have thrown into a panic millions of Englishmen who have invested their savings in the stock of companies. It was matter of common notoriety that the small promoting journalistic parasites fattened on company operations, but the gigantic fabric of bribery and blackmailing by which boards of directors are organized of purchased names and backed by a subsidized press—some Lords even being paid to quit the companies when no longer needed—was unsuspected.

The only question asked is, Who will be the next? An exodus of aristocrats on foreign tours is expected; and a crop of investigations is sure to result. Proposals of legislation to regulate and purify companies are already broached. In the meantime the promoting Napoleon, turned informer, mounts the pedestal as a popular hero.

People are forgetting his share of the responsibility for the system he exposes, the crowd in court applauding every time he scores off a nobleman. To-day's proceedings were filled with dramatic episodes, especially the revelations of attempts to bribe Mr. Hooley to perjure himself by withdrawing the statements he made at the last examination. These efforts drew from the Registrar the remark: "It is a most scandalous thing."

The testimony given to-day implicated many well-known Londoners whose names would not be recognized in America, smirching some in the business world hitherto untarnished by suspicion. One of the gravest charges was the story of the dealings with Lloyd's Bank, where were deposited 30,000 shares of the Singer Company. The day Hooley went bankrupt these shares were transferred. He swore this afternoon that he never transferred them, and that the certificates used were signed in blank for another transaction.

Among his alleged dealings with the Earl of De La Warr, Mr. Hooley asserted that the Earl tried to sell him an estate at Haslingden, representing that it contained 4,000 acres. Hooley said: "I promised to take it; but when I sent my agent to see the property he found there were only 1,700 acres. I had to pay De La Warr ten thousand shares of the Trent Cycle Company to get him to let me off the bargain."

When replying to an interruption, he denounced the speaker, exclaiming, "Dean, Harrison, Davis, and Beall are three of the greatest blackmailers in London!" He was tremendously applauded for this retort.

## JERNEGAN ESCAPES ARREST.

### Havre Authorities Without Authority to Detain the Sea-Salt Gold Inventor.

HAVRE, Aug. 1.—The Rev. Prescott F. Jernegan, the Vice President and General Manager of the Electrolytic Marine Salt Company, for whose arrest on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses a warrant was issued in Boston on July 30, arrived here by the French Line steamer Navarre at 6 o'clock this morning. He was not taken into custody, however, owing, it is said, to the lack of the necessary papers, and started for Paris by train without having been subjected to interference.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Considerable surprise was expressed when news was received here to-day that the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, manager of the Electrolytic Marine Salt Company, the affairs of which were considerably upset by Mr. Jernegan's unexpected departure for Europe last week, had not been arrested upon his arrival at Havre, France, to-day.

Chief Watts explained that this was probably due to the fact that the charge of false pretenses, upon which his detention was asked for, was not one for which he could be extradited. Chief Watts also stated that French detectives would keep the man in sight, and it would be impossible for him to leave France. Steps were at once taken here to secure papers charging embezzlement, upon which an extradition can be secured.

A letter written by Mr. Jernegan just before he left for France, in which he expressed deep solicitude lest the stockholders had been hoodwinked by one of his associates, in forming the company, was public to-day. It was dated at New York, and was addressed to President Arthur B. Ryan, Boston. The letter read as follows:

"My Dear R.: I fear something has gone wrong with F. He has disappeared from New York, after telling me that the apparatus was ruined, and has carried away for formula relating to the making of the machine in combination, which was his own invention, made since the original contract, and which I have been pressing him to make clear to me and deposit a record of. His action in this regard leads me to fear that he may have deceived me, even in the experimental stage. Since now I look back I see he was situated where he could do so in every experiment that has been successful.

"That the main machine takes gold from the sea is a certainty. I shall devote myself for a few weeks in trying to find him, and whether I succeed or fail, I give you my word of honor that I will meet you for a conference in the near future. I advise that the Directors develop under a rigid scientific test what, in our own apparatus, is shown to be practical. Ever your

"E. P. J."

President Ryan stated to-day that this letter was practically all that Mr. Jernegan wrote, except that he gave the combination of the safe and one or two other matters of no public interest. Mr. Ryan also stated to-day that the Directors of the company had not yet given up the idea that gold can be extracted from sea water in paying quantities.

LUBEC, Me., Aug. 1.—Former Superintendent Pierson of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, of which the Rev. P. F. Jernegan was manager, finished a second and exhaustive examination of the plant to-day. After completing the work Mr. Pierson stated that in six of the accumulaters taken from different rooms in the plant no trace of gold was found.

## CANADIAN COMMISSION.

### Persons Interested Requested to Submit Their Views at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The joint high commission between the United States and Canada will meet at Quebec on Aug. 23. Any interests which are desirous of informing the Commissioners of their position on any of the subjects under consideration are requested to submit their views in printed or written form prior to the meeting.

Communications should be directed to Chandler P. Anderson, Secretary of the commission on the part of the United States, at the State Department.

## HAWAIIAN COMMISSION'S WORK.

### Members Will Sail from San Francisco on Aug. 10.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Morgan had a final interview with the President to-day in reference to the Hawaiian Commission's work. He said he would leave here Wednesday, and, with the other members, would sail from San Francisco Aug. 10. He added that Hawaii now had as good government as the States here, and that there were excellent men administering the Government of the islands.

### Immigrants from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Hart H. North, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, has received instructions from Washington to treat all immigrants from Hawaii as alien immigrants until such time as laws can be perfected to govern them. The rule will settle all questions as to the entrance of certain races for the time being and will be a warning to steamship companies.

### Hawaii to Pay Japan $200,000.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 1.—It is reported here that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan £40,000, ($200,000,) in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian Islands.

### Elections to French Councils General.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The elections to the Councils General have thus far resulted in the return of 785 Republicans and 128 Conservatives.

## BASIS FOR BANK CIRCULATION.

### Controller Dawes Rules that the Treasurer's Receipt Is Insufficient.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—In answer to inquiries received from National banks as to whether, after allotment of new bonds to purchasers, the receipts of the Treasurer of the United States for deposits made on account thereof would be considered as a proper basis for deposit as security for circulating notes of National banks, Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, has ruled that such allotment receipts will not be received as a basis for circulation.

Mr. Dawes states that the law relative to the issue of circulating notes is definite and strict in its description of the security which shall be used as a basis for circulation. Under the provisions of law, it would not be legal to issue circulation even upon unregistered bonds of the United States, as Section 5,158 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides:

"The term 'United States bonds' as used throughout this chapter (relative to the issue of circulation) shall be considered as meaning registered bonds of the United States."

## BAR HARBOR DINNERS.

### Social Activity at the Maine Resort—The Malvern Hop.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—The first day of August has been a very busy one. Kebo was alive with visitors all day, and the Malvern hop to-night was an exceptionally big event.

Preceding the hop a large dinner party was given by Mrs. Clarence Pell of New York. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Miss Charlotte Pell, and Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson of Islip, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Mr and Mrs. Philip Livingston, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and John Inglis. Roger Foster of New York gave a small dinner, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Miss Marian Story. Other dinners were given by Mr. Charles Abercrombie of New York and Mrs. De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia. The usual delegation from the smart set was present, including many New Yorkers.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Consul at Munich, Bavaria—George G. Pierie of Pennsylvania.

Collector of Customs, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—Richard G. Banks.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Ninth District—James Stone.

Assistant Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service—Lunsford D. Fricks and Mark J. White.

Pay Inspector in the Navy, with rank of Commander—Joseph Foster.

Paymaster in the Navy, with rank of Lieutenant—Frank T. Arm.

Civil Engineer in the Navy, with rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade—James W. G. Walker.

Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, with rank of Ensign—Will Melville Carton.

### Funeral of W. H. Kilboy.

The funeral of William H. Kilboy of the William H. Kilboy Association, and a prominent politician in the Second Assembly District, took place from his late home, 372 Water Street, yesterday afternoon. The funeral arrangements were conducted entirely by the William H. Kilboy Association, the organization escorting the body from the residence to the grave. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

## NOVEL DINNER ENTERTAINMENT

### Active Preparations for a Dance at O. H. P. Belmont's Farm.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Next Friday evening Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner dance at Mr Belmont's farm, known as Gray Craig, in Middletown. This promises to be one of the largest and most attractive entertainments of the season.

Electrical displays are now being perfected, tents for the dinner are being put up, and a band of fakers has been secured, who will tell the fortunes of the guests, while others will perform various feats for their enjoyment. The dance will be held in the barn. The guests will drive out to Gray Craig on coaches and breaks and return to their cottages in large hay wagons.

It is also believed that a band will be in attendance. Out-door games and other sports will be provided. There are many who are anxiously awaiting to see how many surprises the hostess will spring on Friday evening.

# BISMARCK'S RESTING PLACE

## The Prince Will Be Buried at the Spot Selected by Himself Near Friedrichsruh.

## CHOSE HIS OWN EPITAPH

### Emperor William Wanted to Inter the Body Beside the Tomb of William I.—Division of the Estate.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Friedrichsruh to The Hamburg Nachrichten says it has been definitely decided that the body of Prince Bismarck is to be interred at the spot selected by himself, where a simple mausoleum will be built, and to which the remains of his wife will be transferred from Varzin.

Until the mausoleum is completed, the funeral rites will be confined to the simple ceremony of blessing the body, which will be performed by the local pastor of the village of Brunsterf to-morrow, only the near relatives attending. The coffin will then be closed and will remain in the castle until the mausoleum is completed, which will be in October next.

Prince Bismarck's final written instructions, signed by himself, express his desire to be buried in a selected spot in the Sachsenwald, and concludes as follows:

"For an epitaph, I wish 'Prince von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815, died ——,' with the addition of 'A faithful German servant of Emperor William I.'"

In regard to Prince Bismarck's testament, it is known that Friedrichsruh, with the title of Prince, descends to Count Herbert Bismarck, the oldest son, the family of Count von Rantzau, the husband of Prince Bismarck's daughter, remaining there temporarily. Schoenhausen goes to Count William Bismarck, the second son.

The late Prince Bismarck's money, which is estimated to amount to several million marks, a larger amount than was generally supposed, is divided among the three children and the young Rantzaus. This money is partly in the Bank of England and partly in the Bleichroeders' Bank. The decorations, diamonds, and art objects of the deceased, valued at about a million marks, are deposited at a Berlin jeweler's.

Dr. Schweninger, the Prince's physician, now says that the immediate cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain. The body of the great Chancellor has been dressed in the uniform of the Halborstadt Cuirassiers.

An enormous number of wreaths and other floral tributes has already arrived at Friedrichsruh, but so strict is the exclusion at the Schloss that Count Posadowski, the Minister of the Interior, had to wait twenty minutes before he was admitted.

The City Councils of Berlin and Munich will hold special sessions on Tuesday, the late Prince Bismarck having had the honorary freedom of those cities. The Carlsruh City Council has passed a resolution of condolence, and has selected delegates to attend the funeral

This evening Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Count von Shoenborn arrived at Friedrichsruh. In the presence of the Chancellor the coffin was closed, after which Prince von Hohenlohe left Friedrichsruh.

Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, who wore a mourning costume, arrived at Kiel this evening. Baron von Bülow, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, are also at Kiel

The Emperor has ordered that gorgeous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the Reichstag building, also that the Court go into mourning for ten days, and the army to go into mourning for eight days. The flags on all the imperial and State buildings will be half-masted until after the funeral.

The famous German artist, Herr Franz von Lenbach, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of the dead statesman.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Thus far Emperor William has telegraphed twice to Friedrichsruh. The first dispatch, sent on Sunday morning, was addressed to Count Herbert Bismarck, and set forth in the most cordial terms the merits of the late Prince, never to be forgotten, and expressing his Majesty's undying gratitude to the deceased.

The Emperor also mentioned Prince Bismarck's domestic life, "which has been his greatest joy," and assures the family of his most sincere sympathy.

The second telegram begs for the family's consent to bury the Prince's remains in the Charlottenburg Mausoleum, where the body of Emperor William I. reposes. This, however, is declined, because of Prince Bismarck's clearly expressed wish to be buried near the Schloss.

The official Reichsanzeiger, which appears to-day with black borders, publishes the telegram which Emperor William sent yesterday to "Prince Herbert Bismarck." It was as follows:

"In deep sorrow, and sympathizing with the grief which has struck you all, for your beloved great dead, I lament the loss of Germany's great son, whose faithful cooperation in the work of reuniting the fatherland won for him the lifelong friendship of my grandfather, resting in God, and the undying thanks of the whole German people for all time. I shall prepare a last abode for his remains in Berlin, in the cathedral, by the side of my ancestors."

## EULOGIES UPON BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a long leading article to-day extolling Prince Bismarck's immortal services and declaring the fatherland has lost her greatest son. After remarking that Prince Bismarck was not only the unifier, but also the educator, of his people, the Reichsanzeiger remarks:

"If it is true that States are maintained by the spirit and power in which they are created, then the name of Bismarck will remain for us as a device and a revelation at all times. As Bismarck once declared at Frankfort, 'a Prussia which could renounce the inheritance of the Great Frederick does not exist in Europe.' In the same way, the German Empire could not exist at any future time unless it holds fast to the legacy of its founders, the first Hohenzollern Kaiser and his great Chancellor."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The newspapers here are unanimous in lauding the greatness and eminent genius of the late Prince Bismarck. The Novoe Vremya says he was the most gifted diplomatist of all times.

## SYMPATHY OF AMERICANS.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, has received the following cable message from Washington:

"The President charges you to express in the proper official quarter to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman the sorrow which the Government and people of the United States feel in the passing away of the great Chancellor, whose memory will be ever associated with the greatness of the German Empire."

Mr. White has formally requested leave to present the message at the Foreign Office this afternoon, and he has also sent a copy of it to Count Herbert Bismarck at Friedrichsruh.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ambassador White to-day cabled following to the State Department:

Berlin, Aug. 1, 1898. To Adee, Acting Secretary, State Department, Washington: I am requested to tender the sincere thanks of the Emperor and the German people to the President and people of the United States for the message of condolence referring to the death of Prince Bismack.

(Signed) WHITE.

## FUNERAL STRICTLY PRIVATE.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 1.—The Emperor had announced his intention of attending the funeral here, but Count Herbert von Bismarck informed his Majesty that the service would be strictly private and without ceremony.

Condolences and wreaths are pouring in by thousands from all quarters from all the Courts, Governments, and foremost statesmen of the world. The death chamber, draped in black, is impressive in its simplicity.

Until the remains were placed in the coffin the counterpane of the bed was strewn with roses and rose leaves, and there was a white rose in one hand. The eyes were firmly closed, the lips a little open, the face wearing its usual energetic expression. A black, polished oak coffin, with silver handles, rests upon a catafalque draped in black velvet. Four huge silver candelabra stand at the corners. At the feet two cuirassieurs mount guard. The room is decorated with palms and evergreens.

Count Herbert is suffering somewhat from the recent heavy strain. Herr Andreas Muller of Hamburg, the architect, is preparing a plan for the mausoleum, and a number of Hamburg friends of Bismarck wish to defray the cost.

## TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

### Companies Liable to Suits for Damages When They Reject Merchandise—An Awkward Dilemma.

The express companies which dispute their liability for the war stamp tax on receipts for goods shipped by them find troubles piling up around them. Everyday goods are offered them for shipment by customers who decline in emphatic terms to pay the revenue tax. When the companies refuse to accept the goods they are threatened with damage suits or actions to annul their charters as common carriers.

James B. Dill of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, counsel for the Merchants' Association, said to a reporter yesterday:

"The express companies are between the devil and the deep sea. If they refuse to accept merchandise offered for shipment, and this they are doing every day, they are liable to lose their charters. The Inter-State commerce law requires them to transport all merchandise offered. The only articles they are allowed to refuse are goods not securely packed and explosives.

"On the other hand they are liable to get into trouble with the railroads if they increase their charges. Their contracts with the railroads call for the payment of 55 per cent. of the money they receive. If they should increase their charges so as to cover the tax, the railroads would demand a larger share of the returns, and they would have to pay it under the terms of their contracts. This would amount to more than a thousand dollars a day."

Mr. Dill was asked: "Is it not the object of the railroads and express companies to keep the matter of affixing stamps in litigation until the law shall have been repealed, and there is no futher need of their affixing stamps no matter what the decision of the court?"

"It will be the purpose of the companies to delay the case in court as long as possible," replied Mr. Dill. "It is possible that they have that in mind, but I am not prepared to say so from what I know. Their counsel is willing to decide on a statement of facts with me in order that the case may be brought to trial about Sept. 1, and we shall try to press it to conclusion.

"The railroads are already buying stamps and affixing them to receipts for freight, evidently feeling that the law cannot well be evaded. The Pennsylvania I know has been doing this. It is the only way to avoid suits for annulment of charter.

## CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

### Use of Punches and Machines—Traveling Theatrical Companies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following circular in regard to the cancellation of internal revenue stamps:

In any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the Act of June 13, 1898, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon with ink the initials of his name and the date (year) in which the same shall be attached or used, or shall by cutting and canceling said stamp with a machine or punch which will affix the initials and date as aforesaid so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse.

The cancellation by either method should not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined. Stamps imprinted upon the faces of checks, drafts, or other similar instruments may be canceled by dating, signing, and filling out the blank lines in writing across the faces and stamps in the usual manner of drawing checks and drafts. Stamps on checks and drafts may also be canceled by perforating through said stamps and the paper to which they are attached the amount in figures for which said checks or drafts are drawn.

Where proprietary stamps printed from private dies are used for the payment of tax upon proprietary articles instead of cancellation by initials and date, such stamps shall be so affixed on the boxes, bottles, or packages that in opening the same or using the contents thereof the said stamps shall be effectually destroyed.

The Commissioner has held that a travelling theatrical company playing dramas "without exhibiting feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports" in towns of 25,000 inhabitants or less, is liable to a tax of $10 for the year under Paragraph 6 of Section 2 of the new Revenue Act. It had previously been held that this class of performances come with Paragraph 7, which imposes a tax of $100.

### Tax on Bank Capital.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat of the Second District, in this city, received a telegram from Commissioner Scott yesterday informing him, in reply to numerous inquiries, that "the amount of capital invested in United States bonds is not to be deducted in reckoning the special tax to be paid by a bank." This ruling sustains a former decision made by Collector Treat in the case of several city banks that all the capital of a bank in excess of the $25,000 exempted by law, no matter how invested, must pay the special tax of $2 on each $1,000 of capital.

## SENATOR PLATT SEES VICTORY.

### A Republican Year, He Says—War Helpful to the Administration.

Senator Platt said yesterday that the prospects were bright for a Republican victory next Fall.

"This is a Republican year," said the Senator. "The people are going to stand by the National Administration. This is a successful war, and the people are not going to show any lack of sympathy for the Administration that has handled it. The Republican State platform will indorse President McKinley's Administration, and will declare in no uncertain terms for the gold standard. It will be a patriotic document."

Democrats regard it as significant that Senator Platt did not speak of State issues. "The Republicans are going to dwell on National issues a great deal this Fall," said a well-known Democrat yesterday, "and are going to let State issues alone just as much as possible."

## HILL MEN NOT ALARMED.

### Story of Hugh McLaughlin's Message to Croker and Murphy Discredited.

A story published yesterday, that Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, had declared that he would support any candidate for Governor agreed upon by Richard Croker and Senator Murphy, and that he had sent a message by Controller Coler to them to that effect, caused no alarm among ex-Senator Hill's supporters in this city. The Hill men continue to express the utmost confidence that their leader will control the convention.

A man in a position to know declared yesterday that no such message as that reported had been sent from Mr. McLaughlin to Senator Murphy or Mr. Croker by Mr. Coler.

## NEW RULE CUTS BOTH WAYS.

### Keeps Outgoing Passengers from Entering Steamship Piers.

The new rule excluding friends of passengers and others from steamship piers while the customs officers are examining baggage went into effect yesterday, as ordered by the Surveyor of the Port. As none of the larger steamers arrived yesterday there was no opportunity of observing its operations. The rule promises, according to some steamship men, to be not only unpopular, but very confusing.

It frequently happens that a steamship arrives while another is departing, and the rule must not only operate to keep waiting friends of incoming passengers from the piers, but is likely to prove an annoyance to passengers arriving to embark. It was said yesterday that certain of the lines would oppose the new regulation and would seek to have it abrogated.

### Mr. Croker to Go to Saratoga.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Richard Croker expects to leave Senator Murphy's cottage to-morrow and go to New York, and from there will go to Saratoga. Mr. Murphy will remain at his cottage here until the campaign opens. Mr. Croker spent to-day quietly, and apparently avoided politics and politicians, giving himself over to the guidance of Senator Murphy in seeing the resorts about Long Branch and taking a swim.

# SCHALK TO SUCCEED SEIDL

## Conductor from Prague Selected for the Coming Opera Season in This Country.

## SEVERE TEST OF HIS ABILITY

### He Carried Through a Performance of "Lohengrin" with Cleverness Without Rehearsal—The Pall Mall Gazette's Criticism.

The much-perplexing question of finding a successor to the late Anton Seidl, to conduct the Wagner operas in this country during the coming opera season, has finally been decided, writes Maurice Grau to his representatives in this country, in the selection of Herr Schalk of Prague, a conductor who was highly recommended to Mr. Grau during the Covent Garden season.

After carrying on negotiations with all the well-known Wagner conductors of Germany, like Mottl, Muck, Strauss, Richter, and Weingarten, and failing in all his efforts to secure any one of these renowned conductors, he finally decided to give Herr Schalk an opportunity to demonstrate his ability, and several nights before the conclusion of the season "Tristan" was scheduled for production, with Jean de Reszke in the title rôle. This was intended to be the tenor's last appearance, but, owing to his indisposition, the opera was changed and "Lohengrin" substituted at the last minute. Herr Schalk had no opportunity to thoroughly rehearse the orchestra in this opera, notwithstanding the fact that much depended upon the manner in which he conducted the opera and that his future movements, as far as this country was concerned, depended upon it. This performance, it is understood, he carried through with remarkable cleverness, and Mr. Grau forthwith closed a contract with him to conduct all the Wagner operas in this country for the coming season.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in its criticism on Herr Schalk's conducting, said:

"Herr Schalk, a conductor new to London, was accordingly under the necessity of making his first appearance with a work for which he had no chance of proper rehearsals. Thus it makes it very difficult for us to judge his merits quite justly; still, after a somewhat vigilant observation, it is possible to record some impression, at all events, of his powers. He belongs, then, to that modern school of German conductors who find that a more than tolerable salvation awaits the precision, the man of iron accuracy and correctness. Wagner, as we all know, laid it down as a law that the chief duty of the conductor is to give the band the right time. These men make it their duty to study tempo with all their energies directed toward its effectiveness and significance, and having done so much, they put out all their forces to communicate themselves from this point of view to their orchestra. Then, if in addition to this accuracy and preciseness of phrasing which they are thus able to get from their orchestra they possess a certain personal magnetism and a deep insight into the sheer poetical side of their music, there you have unerringly a first-rate conductor.

"It was in this second division of the art, as it were, that it was impossible, under the circumstances, to judge Herr Schalk, for here was he brought face to face almost for the first time with his orchestra in an unrehearsed work; what chance then had he for the display of the more transcendental qualities of the conductor? But he could show his carefulness, his intelligence, and his knowledge, and these he proved to be of the highest order. He conducted with incisiveness and decision. It is true that he at times made for effects which did not come off, simply because his influence could not, in the playing of the Covent Garden orchestra, be immediately paramount. At times the vagaries of the singers distracted him; and in his effort to secure accuracy of accent and tempo you saw him then compelled to pause until he could return to his personal swing and continuity; but, surely, he accomplished a great feat in making his personality felt so quickly. For he made many passages newly beautiful and endowed with a new significance by his quiet but most efficient methodism, although not once did he give one the impression of being a martinet. That is certainly a more than decent record for a conductor who, with very personal and individual views upon the effect which he desires to produce, stands under the most serious of handicaps. Let it be also remembered that he was quite new—or we should suppose that he was—to the Covent Garden cuts in the work, which must necessarily have had a distracting effect upon any conductor. In a word, we like Herr Schalk's method; we like his manner; so far as we were able to gather, his ideal was throughout one to admire and respect. More in these conditions could not reasonably be said, but he has shown enough to persuade us into a desire to hear him under more favorable circumstances."

## IMRE KIRALFY'S NEW SHOW.

### Plans for the Naval Spectacle in Madison Square Garden.

Imre Kiralfy, who arrived in this country over a week ago from London to superintend the construction of the naval spectacle which is to be given at Madison Square Garden, and see it successfully launched on its production, is somewhat loath to divulge his plans in detail. This is possibly due to the fact that other interests from abroad are about to present a like exhibition in this city. He explains his motive of secrecy by saying that he wishes to give the public a surprise on the opening night. He says that the sinking of the Merrimac will arouse enthusiasm.

Some of the boats which are to take part in the production are already in the building, and the reception accorded the battleship Texas as she steamed up the harbor Sunday was hardly more enthusiastic than the reception of her prototype upon her arrival at the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. The employes of the Garden gave her many rousing cheers, as did the small crowd which surrounded the truck which conveyed this iron model of the original ship to the Garden. It was an ovation that would have greatly pleased Capt. Philip. In his absence, Imre Kiralfy officiated as the commanding officer, and thanked the employes for the heartiness of their cheers, and said that he would endeavor to repeat in the waters of the Madison Square Garden the triumphs of this victorious ship in her recent engagements. Mr. Kiralfy will invite all the officers of the Texas to witness the opening performance next Monday night.

## NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO.—The new "extravagant extravaganza," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," is undoubtedly in for a protracted stay. The little irrelevant eliminations that have been made throughout the play admit of the fall of the final curtain shortly after 11 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematograph views shown last evening included many interesting pictures of the war, and with the new pictures which are added every day the interest on the part of the public regarding these views increases. The concerts continue, as ever, good.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The threatened withdrawal of "Cook's Tour" has had its effect, and nightly now the audiences are increasing. The new additions in the way of songs have greatly improved the review. Up on the roof the open-air performance is in full blast nightly, supplemented by the promenade concert, which continues until midnight.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—At one time last night the management of the concerts by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra was seriously considering the advisability of having them render the programme in the concert hall instead of the roof, owing to the threatening weather, but the holding off of the rain enabled them to give their admirable concert in its entirety.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Two Paolis," which were imported by B. F. Keith, and who made their first appearance in this country yesterday, are a pair of English clowns and tumblers who are exceedingly clever in their way. The performing dogs who assist them in their act have become favorites with the audience. The other part of the programme included Patrice, Arthur Dunn, and Mamie Gilroy in an interesting sketch; Albert Guille, the operatic soloist, and the usual array of vaudeville talent.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The threatening weather had no effect upon the audience which crowded every available space on the roof. Hope Booth, now a singing ingenue in gorgeous gowns which, when discarded, made some stunning revelations in the matter of tights, was among the new features introduced last night. Miss Millie Stoker, a pretty ballerina, was another débutante. All the other features were retained, including Alice Atherton, the big cake walk, Miss Nellie Hawthorne, Mabel Courtney, Mildred Howard, De Grey, Adelina Roattino, Mlle. Bartho, Belle Davis, Mamie Emerson, Arthur K. Deagon, Edwin French, Sig. Ricci and Amorita.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Daniel Frohman is said to have secured from Anthony Hope his dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau" for production in this country. James K. Hackett will appear in the title rôle.

J. Cheever Goodwin and Louis Harrison are engaged on an opera which will be produced this next season by the Broadway Theatre Opera Company. The music is being written by a Frenchman of reputation for good work in this line.

Villa Knox, who has taken prominent part in some important operatic productions, has been added to the forces of the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. Miss Knox will make her first appearance in "Boccaccio," with which opera the second season of opera in English will be opened Sept. 12.

The Murray Hill Theatre will open Aug. 27, under the management of Henry V. Donnelly, who has organized a stock company, containing Robert Drouet, William Redmond, Walter Allen, Hannah May Ingham, Rose Beaudet, Sandol Milliken, and Mrs. Thomas Barry. There will be a change of bill each week, two performances each day. The opening bill will be Joseph Grismer's romantic play, "The New South."

## MAIL TO BROOKLYN BY TUBE.

### The Pneumatic System Between the Manhattan and Brooklyn Post Offices Now in Operation.

Some pleasant formalities in the office of Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon marked the opening of the line of pneumatic tubes constructed to carry mail from the General Post Office in this borough across the Brooklyn Bridge to the Brooklyn office. This tube system was completed about two weeks ago, and recent tests have been satisfactory to the local Post Office authorities.

About 200 representative business men assembled, upon invitation, in the private office of the Brooklyn Postmaster. Howard Gould, the new President of the Tubular Dispatch Company, was there, as also was his predecessor in office, John E. Milholland. Col. John C. Calhoun, counsel for the New York Newspaper Mail and Transportation Company, which built the tube system, formally received the completed work from the contractors, Messrs. Belden & Co. and made a brief speech, describing the character and purpose of the enterprise. He introduced Mr. Milholland, the organizer of the Tubular Dispatch Company. Mr. Milholland requested St. Clair McKelway to speak for him.

Mr. McKelway spoke of the use of the pneumatic mail tube system as in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age. He complimented the promoters, and remarked that the operation of the Manhattan-Brooklyn system would be of great advantage to Brooklyn.

Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, whom President McKinley appointed a Commissioner to the approaching Paris Exposition, spoke in terms of praise of the pneumatic tube system in connection with the postal service, and said that he hoped to see such a system operated at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Milholland assured him that he would see it there.

After the speaking Postmaster Wilson sent the first official carrier through the tube. It contained the names of all present. By prearrangement the carrier was taken out in the New York Post Office, opened, and replaced in the tube. It made the journey from the Brooklyn Post Office and back in six minutes and two seconds. The tube was formally turned over to the control of the Post Office authorities under the terms of an agreement between the United States Government and the New York Newspaper Mail and Transportation Company. This pneumatic tube system will be put to practical use at once. Only first-class mail matter will be transmitted. Each carrier will hold 450 letters, and it is estimated that the tubular system will be able to carry about 20 per cent. of the mail matter that must be sent daily from Manhattan to Brooklyn. The average time consumed by a carrier in making the trip is two minutes and thirty-five seconds.

Howard Gould and his friends have recently acquired the control of the stock of the Tubular Dispatch Company, which in turn controls the New York Newspaper Mail and Transportation Company. The latter corporation constructed the lines over the Brooklyn Bridge and through the Borough of Brooklyn at a cost of $60,000. The Brooklyn tube system is rented to the Government at $14,000 a year, of which amount the Brooklyn Post Office will pay $6,000.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Gould purposes extending the pneumatic tubular system in various directions in this city and in Brooklyn as soon as necessary details can be arranged.

## THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

### Committee May Recommend Increased Charge for Tube Service.

The Sub-Committee of the Congressional Committee for the investigation of the postal service yesterday completed its third day's work at the Post Office. The principal inquiry was into the pneumatic tube service, in which John Milholland was questioned. The committee is trying to ascertain the exact amount of time saved and the capacity of the service. It also has under consideration the advisability of the Government's claiming an extra compensation for pneumatic tube service. It has not decreased the number of wagons for transporting mails, and the yearly expense to the Post Office Department in New York has increased about $30,000. The tubes are used simply to expedite transportation and not for economy.

Representatives of the New York newspapers have been invited to appear to-morrow. From them the committee wishes to find out to what extent the newspapers are sent through the mails. The object of this is to look into the truth of the assertion that the increased weight of the second-class mails consists of newspapers. Among other second-class matter are certain periodicals, nominally literary, but in fact advertising mediums. This is regarded as an abuse of the privilege, and thought by some to be the cause of the increased weight.

Representative Loud said that second-class matter had increased wonderfully, with, as yet, no proof that it was because of the daily newspapers, which are sent mostly by train. "The mails," he said, "are too slow to compete in this line of work."

## SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

### Dance at the Casino Largely Attended—Some of Those Present.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The largest dance of the season at the Casino took place this evening, and the presence of a large number of the younger set was very noticeable, the majority of them coming from Mrs. J. Townsend Burden's dinner party. The balconies were largely filled with spectators. The weather was pleasant, and dancing was very general.

Among those present were Willing Spencer, Miss Burden, Miss Bessie Davis, William Cutting, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffmann, Miss Carter, Miss Fannie Whitehouse, Miss Lily Whitehouse, Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., W. C. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss French, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Clapp, Potter Palmer, Jr., Miss Gray, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Davies, Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, J. B. Stokes, John R. Livermore, Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, George Griswold, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Mrs. T. F. Newell, Mrs. Thomas Mack, Miss C. H. Bone, Mrs. C. P. Church, Mrs. A. N. Allan, W. G. Webster, Arthur Spencer, H. F. Eldridge, Miss Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harriman.

### Prince Victor in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Prince Victor Emanuel, Count of Turin, arrived in Chicago this afternoon prepared to spend two days of sightseeing in the metropolis of the West. The seventeen trunks containing the Prince's raiment failed to arrive with promptness, and for four hours he was unable to don a clean collar.

The Prince was met at the station by several prominent Italians, and was driven to the Auditorium Annex. Later he was driven by the Italian Consul to the stock yards, where he spent an hour inspecting the work of the butchers. This evening he enjoyed a banquet at the Union League Club. To-morrow he will inspect the Pullman Car Works, the Illinois Steel Company's plant, the Public Library, and the Masonic Temple.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Mme. Hanna K. Korany.

The death of Mme. Hanna Kisbany Korany is announced from Beyroot, Syria. Mme. Korany, whose maiden name was Kisbany, was a native of Beyroot, and came to this country as a representative of Syria to the World's Fair, where her extraordinary knowledge and other qualities of mind and person caused her to be received into Chicago society.

For two years after the close of the fair Mme. Korany resided in New York, and contributed to several magazines. She also wrote for the Syrian press, showing the advantages of the state of the American woman over that of the Syrian. She begged for a better state of existence for her countrywomen. The spread of her ideas alarmed the Syrian Government and she was ordered to cease. She then turned her attention to enlightening the American public concerning the low state of culture and civilization, as far as women were concerned, in her own land. The Government also ordered her to cease these expressions, and on her refusal to comply with the demand, she was officially informed that she must consider herself an exile, her property in Beyroot was confiscated, and she was informed that if these measures did not produce the desired result her father and mother would also be exiled.

While in her official capacity at the World's Fair Mme. Korany made a great many friends, persons of prominence in America, among them Mrs. Potter Palmer. They, about two years ago, intervened in her behalf with her Government and permission was finally given her to return home. She had become very ill through worry and overwork, and after several months of convalescence in Beyroot, she went over to Cairo and founded the first woman's club there, and later on a woman's journal, particularly devised for the women of the harem. After nearly half a year spent in Egypt her health again began to fail her, and she retired to Mount Lebanon, where she lately died.

### George H. Foster.

George H. Foster, one of the Trustees of Northwestern University and a prominent worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Sunday at his home, in Evanston, Ill. When a boy of fourteen Mr. Foster came to this country from England, where he was born in 1827. He settled in Palestine, Wis., and later removed to Milwaukee, where he carried on operations on the Board of Trade with considerable success. He became interested in the extension of the Methodist Church and grew to be widely known as an enthusiastic worker. His connection with Northwestern University began in 1881, when he was appointed on the Board of Trustees. The next year he was placed on the Executive Board.

### Josiah Hunt Read.

Josiah Hunt Read died at his home, 66 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was born in Rowe, N. Y., in 1822, and losing his parents early in life was brought up by an uncle in Auburn. He learned the profession of a druggist there. On attaining his majority he went to Chicago, and established himself in business, making a fortune. After the close of the war he came East. He then went into bond brokerage in this city, establishing the house of Read & Flagg. He married Miss Mary E. Cheeseman in 1844, and they had one child. Mr. Read was an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange and a member of the New England Society of Orange.

### John Munro.

John Munro died Sunday at his home at Pelham Bay Park. He was born in New York in 1814, and was a son of Peter J. Munro. He was one of the original settlers of Larchmont Manor and the founder of the Manor House. He was a merchant in New York for many years, and retired about ten years ago. His wife was a Miss Van Cortlandt, a descendant of the Van Cortlandt family after whom Van Cortlandt Park is named. He had been ill for a month. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

### John George Bainbridge.

John George Bainbridge, senior member of the wholesale stationery firm of Henry Bainbridge & Co., died Sunday at his Summer home at Greenwich, Conn. Bright's disease was the cause of death. He was about sixty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and three children. He was a member of the Down-Town Association. His town residence was at 53 West Seventy-third Street.

### Obituary Notes.

EPHRAIM W. SELLS, the elder of the Sells Brothers, circus men, died yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, of Bright's disease, after an illness of several months.

Mrs. JAMES COX died suddenly Sunday at her home in Patchogue, L. I. The excessive heat brought on a fatal attack of apoplexy. Mrs. Cox was the daughter of John McLean of Batavia, N. Y., and a sister of Louis McLean, County Treasurer of Genesee County. She was forty-eight years old.

JAMES SINCLAIR, a wholesale liquor dealer in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, died Sunday at his home, 33 West Sixty-first Street. A widow survives him. He was born in Georgia, coming to New York in boyhood. He first started in business in Thomas Street, near Broadway, and in 1888 removed to the present establishment. Besides the Elks and other societies, he belonged to the Thirteen Club and the New York Athletic Club.

SAMUEL FIRUSKI, an auctioneer of Brooklyn, died Sunday at the Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs. He was fifty-five years old, and for twenty-two years had been in the auctioneering and storage business in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Unity and Constitution Clubs and of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Societies of this borough and Brooklyn. He was a Mason. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM P. SLINGERLAND, a veteran of the Mexican war, died Sunday afternoon at the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., after an illness of several weeks. He was seventy-three years of age, and had been a resident of the home for a year. Slingerland enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in December, 1847, and was discharged a year later, peace having been declared. The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. to-day. Burial will be in the soldiers' plot in Fairmount Cemetery.

ELIAS JACOBS of 57 East Eightieth Street died Sunday at his country home, in Forest, Penn., after an illness of ten days. The body was brought to this city yesterday morning, and the funeral services will be held at the residence at 9 A. M. to-morrow. Mr. Jacobs was fifty-three years of age. He was born in Germany, and came to this city at the age of twenty-two. For twenty-one years he had been engaged in the clothing business. He also dealt largely in real estate. He was a member of several Hebrew orders. He leaves a wife and four children.

JOSEPH HERTE, one of the pioneer residents of Brooklyn, and for fifty years a member of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue, died yesterday at his home, 169 Boerum Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, and came to America in 1848 without a penny. He was obliged to beg for a night's lodging. He went to Williamsburg, where he became a carpenter, and later one of the largest builders and contractors in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn. He was for many years President of St. Alphonsus's Society of that church, and Honorary President of other societies connected with Holy Trinity Church. Twenty years ago he retired from business. He leaves a wife and two daughters, the latter Mrs. Barbara Kalb and Mrs. Annie Berlenbach.

## MME. ROMERO'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The remains of Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, were laid at rest in the receiving vault of Mount Olivet Cemetery to-day, pending their final interment in Mexico.

Funeral services were held here to-day at St. Matthew's Church, where there was a large attendance. The casket containing the remains was surrounded by numerous floral offerings, among them a wreath from Mrs. McKinley.

The honorary pall bearers were the Secretary of State, Assistant Secretaries of State Moore and Adee, the Swiss, Peruvian, Venezuelan, Guatemalan, and Costa Rican Ministers, the Colombian, Nicaraguan, and Chilean, Chargés de Affaires, and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS, E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

## DIED.

JACOBS.—On Sunday, July 31, at Forest, Penn., Elias, beloved husband of Bertha Jacobs, in his 54th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 57 East 80th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 9 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Temple Rodeph Scholom, King Solomon Lodge, 279, F. and A. M.; Gad Lodge, 11, I. O. F. S. of I.; Kishon Lodge, 133, I. O. B. B.; Mount Nebo Lodge, 257, F. and A. M.; America Lodge, I. O. B. B., and Verein Freundschaft are respectfully invited to attend.

KENNEDY.—At York Cliffs, Me., on Sunday, July 31, Rachel Lenox, daughter of the late David S. and Rachel C. Kennedy.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, 5th Avenue and 12th Street, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 o'clock.

MARSTON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 1, at his late residence, 112 West 44th St., William Henry Marston, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MUNRO.—On Sunday, July 31, in the 85th year of his age, John W. Munro, son of the late Peter J. Munro.

Funeral services will be held at Christ's Church, Pelham Manor, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 12:30. Carriages will meet the 11:45 train New Haven Railroad, Harlem River Branch, from 129th St.

REED.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his residence, 66 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Josiah H. Reed, aged 77 years.

Services will be held at his late residence on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, on arrival of 3:30 P. M. train at Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R., Christopher and Barclay Street Ferries.

TALCOTT.—At her late residence, 97 Liberty Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday evening, July 31, Mamie Pickard, wife of Frederick L. Talcott and daughter of the late Jesse Pickard.

Funeral private.

WALDO.—On Sunday, July 31, at Tuxedo Park, Julia Isabella Lawrance, widow of Horace Waldo, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral private.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Aug. 1, at Sugar Hill, N. H., Hester, daughter of the late John and Ann Vanderveer Wright of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

## DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 1

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. July. |
|---|---|---|
| AUSTIN, George F., Seton Hospital.. | 30 | 29 |
| *AHEARN, John J., 18 E. 112th St.. | 1 | 1 |
| AHEARN, Jeremiah J., 129 E. 90th St | 57 | 31 |
| BRESSLER, Anna, Home for Aged... | 70 | 31 |
| BECKER, Ella, 210 E. 99th St.... | 7 | 29 |
| BINDER, Margaret, 503 E. 15th St.. | 64 | 30 |
| BREDCHINSKY, Paul, 100 Orchard. | 1 | 30 |
| BERTRAND, Raymond, 407 E. 52d St | 1 | 31 |
| BUCKLE, George, 138 8th Av. | 37 | 30 |
| BROCKHAM, Louis E., 81 W. 101st St | 32 | 31 |
| BUECOLI, Rosa, 60 Baxter St. | 1 | 31 |
| BARRON, John, Dominican Convent.. | 1 | 29 |
| BOWE, Michael 10 Downing St. | 13 | 31 |
| CARRIER, Marie, 279 Pleasant Av.. | 1 | 31 |
| CLAYTON, Manahon, 270 Cherry St.. | 2 | 31 |
| CARNES, Lydia C. W., 12 W. 107th.. | 57 | 31 |
| CUSICK, Francis, 426 W. 51st St.. | 1 | 31 |
| CUTTER, Gussie, 73 Henry St.. | 1 | 30 |
| DWYER, Elizabeth, 2 W. 113th St.. | 29 | 29 |
| DEVANEY, Timothy, 741 E. 141st St.. | 51 | 30 |
| DEVINE, Mary, N. Y. Hospital.. | 57 | 31 |
| *DESSLER, Minnie, 335 E. 105th St.. | 1 | 1 |
| ECKEL, Antonia, Morris and Burnside Av. | 57 | 30 |
| FINNERTY, Mary J., 311 E. 21st St.. | 3 | 30 |
| FORRESTAL, Elizabeth, 1,494 Lexington Av. | 74 | 29 |
| FITZGERALD, Nellie, St. Joseph's Hospital | 3 | 29 |
| GOODCHILDE, Emma, 167 W. 80th. | 39 | 29 |
| GROSSMAN, Moritz, 75 Sheriff St.. | 26 | 31 |
| GRAUP, John, 341 E. 106th St.. | 31 | 30 |
| GOUGHAN, Ellen M., 359 6th Av.. | 31 | 30 |
| *GALLAGHER, James, 441 W. 57th. | 1 | 1 |
| GILBERT, Susie J., 208 W. 148th St. | 1 | 31 |
| GRIFFORD, Catharine, 223 E. 40th St | 1 | 31 |
| HAYES, John H., 305 W. 125th St.. | 44 | 30 |
| HENKEL, Charles F., 3 9th Av.. | 62 | 30 |
| HEALY, James, 36 Monroe St.. | 1 | 30 |
| HARRINGTON, Denis, Riverside Hos. | 2 | 30 |
| HEFFRON, William, Riverside Hosp.. | 5 | 30 |
| *HALL, Katie F., 811 Columbus Av.. | 1 | 1 |
| HAEUSSET, George H., 509 W. 52d. | 1 | 30 |
| HUY, Louisa, 316 E. 126th St.. | 1 | 29 |
| *HOLSER, Abe, 60 E. Broadway.. | 1 | 1 |
| INGLETON, Elizabeth W., 1,211 Ogden Av. | 1 | 30 |
| JACOBS, John, Almshouse.. | 45 | 29 |
| JOHNSON, Hilmer M., 133 Alexander Av. | 1 | 31 |
| KURTZ, Lena, 220 Eldridge St.. | 2 | 31 |
| KNITTLE, Grace A., 311 E. 10th St. | 1 | 30 |
| KUGLER, Joseph, 18 Washington Pl. | 74 | 31 |
| LONGFELLOW, Elizabeth, Almshouse | 83 | 29 |
| LINKS, Florence, Foundling Hospital. | 1 | 30 |
| *LIVINGSTONE, Alfred, 1,097 3d Av. | 1 | 1 |
| *LOWE, Elizabeth, 431 E. 70th St.. | 1 | 1 |
| MURPHY, Martin, 933 E. 151st St.. | 4 | 29 |
| *MURRAY, Agnes, 2,453 8th Av.. | 1 | 1 |
| MURPHY, Annie, 506 W. 56th St.. | 1 | 30 |
| *MINEGO, Pasquale, 169 Hester St.. | 1 | 1 |
| MATHEWS, Margaret S., 160 E. 113th | 1 | 30 |
| MORGAN, Patrick, 62 E. 111th St.. | 64 | 31 |
| MAURO, Giovanni, 426 E. 112th St.. | 1 | 31 |
| MAHER, Walter, 414 E. 120th St.. | 10 | 28 |
| METZLER, Annie, 435 W. 16th St.. | 22 | 30 |
| MALONEY, Johanna, 162 E. 88th St.. | 57 | 30 |
| McLAUGHLIN, George, 156 Reade St. | 38 | 30 |
| McDOWELL, Ephraim, 711 Westchester Av. | 47 | 30 |
| McENTEE, James, Seton Hospital.. | 22 | 28 |
| McGARRY, Leonard, 159 Lincoln Av.. | 1 | 31 |
| *NAU, Christina M., 411 W. 38th St.. | 5 | 1 |
| NEYLEN, Stephen, 96th St. and Riverside Drive | 50 | 30 |
| O'DWYER, Ellen T., 305 E. 25th St. | 30 | 30 |
| PILLING, William, Jersey City.. | 39 | 29 |
| PARSON, Harry, Bellevue Hospital.. | 1 | 29 |
| QUINN, Margaret, 329 E. 75th St.. | 1 | 30 |
| REILLY, Edward, 334 E. 38th St.. | 40 | 31 |
| ROBINSON, Carrie M., 698 E. 146th. | 3 | 30 |
| RICHMAN, Caroline H., 1,015 E. 133d | 1 | 29 |
| RAYMOND, George, 410 W. 28th St.. | 1 | 30 |
| *RINALDI, Michele, 9 Mulberry St.. | 1 | 1 |
| RHEINHARDT, Lizzie, 20 Rivington. | 64 | 30 |
| ROUS, Antonia, 10 Pell St. | 45 | 30 |
| REILLY, James, 104 E. 56th St.. | 80 | 31 |
| SCHILLING, George J., 435 W. 49th St | 1 | 31 |
| SILBERMAN, Harry, 338 E. Houston | 1 | 31 |
| SCHOENHOLZ, Michael, 46 Rutger. | 34 | 30 |
| SULLIVAN, Mary, 159 Christopher St | 18 | 30 |
| STEAD, Sarah J., 335 9th Av.. | 51 | 30 |
| SMITH, James, St. Joseph's Hosp.. | 49 | 31 |
| SCHWARZ, Otto, 720 E. 165th St.. | 1 | 31 |
| SULLIVAN, Mary, Westchester.. | 1 | 30 |
| *SINCLAIR, James, 33 E. 61st St.. | 49 | 1 |
| STAKER, Helen, 651 Water St.. | 1 | 30 |
| SHERIDAN, Philip, Almshouse.. | 72 | 29 |
| SUNBERG, Charles, Children's Hosp.. | 1 | 30 |
| SUSA, Laylo, 27 Washington St.. | 1 | 30 |
| SWEETING, John H., 14 W. 135th St. | 1 | 30 |
| TRIMBLE, Anna M., 44 W. 132d St.. | 76 | 31 |
| *TATE, William, 530 W. 45th St.. | 1 | 1 |
| VAN BEUREN, Sylvester, 150 W. 36th | 57 | 29 |
| VOIGT, Henry, 156 W. 101st St.. | 1 | 31 |
| VENDITTI, Domenico, 508 Courtlandt Av.. | 2 | 28 |
| WEISS, Agnes, 100 E. 8th St.. | 40 | 31 |
| WERMOUTH, John J. P., 292 E. 3d St | 15 | 30 |

*Date of death in August.

### Brooklyn.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. July. |
|---|---|---|
| ARNOLD, Charles, 209 Ten Eyck St.. | 1 | 31 |
| ACKER, Emeline, 141 Havemeyer St.. | 45 | 29 |
| ADAMS, George, 1 Spencer Court.. | 30 | 30 |
| BEGLEY, Cecilia, 92 York St.. | 95 | 30 |
| BUENDIG, George, 396 Essex St.. | 1 | 30 |
| BLACK, Mary, 104 21st St.. | 3 | 30 |
| BLACKHAM, Mary, 1,421 Dean St.. | 81 | 30 |
| BRUSSEL, Henry, 400 De Kalb Av.. | 49 | 30 |
| CONWAY, Catherine, 1,020 Pacific St. | 1 | 31 |
| COFFIN, Prince, 430 Monroe St.. | 41 | 30 |
| COOPER, Thomas, 227 Navy St.. | 48 | 31 |
| CAMPBELL, Harriet, 452 Nostrand Av | 86 | 29 |
| CONNOR, Mary, 204 Sunnyside Av.. | 78 | 30 |
| DUNN, John, 365 Baltic St.. | 49 | 30 |
| DEGENHARDT, Caroline, 383 Herkimer St | 1 | 29 |
| DART, Thomas, Butler and Lawrence | 86 | 31 |
| ERNI, Joseph, 74 Smith St.. | 2 | 31 |
| *FURLONG, Susan, 36 Bolivar St.. | 28 | 1 |
| GAVIN, John, 54 Fulton St.. | 49 | 30 |
| GOTTLIEB, Thomas, 167 2d Av.. | 5 | 31 |
| GOETZEL, Anna, 604 Kosciusko St.. | 14 | 30 |
| GOODWIN, Frank, 153 Hudson Av.. | 1 | 30 |
| HANLEY, William, 227 Conover St. | 29 | 29 |
| HERBERT, Mary, 173 Meeker Av.. | 56 | 30 |
| HELFRICH, Emma, 33 Montrose Av.. | 3 | 31 |
| HEARN, Victor, 165 Coffey St.. | 6 | 30 |
| HIGGINS, Jennie, 34 York St.. | 1 | 31 |
| HANSEN, Maria, 95th St. and 5th Av | 51 | 31 |
| HALEY, Josiah, 845 Madison St.. | 69 | 30 |
| JACKSON, Ida, 363 Gold St.. | 24 | 30 |
| JUSTUS, Louisa, 212 N. 4th St.. | 54 | 31 |
| KEEFE, Sarah, 435 Hicks St.. | 35 | 31 |
| KIMBALL, Clifford, 362 17th St.. | 1 | 30 |
| KACHBOLDT, Albert, 554 Sheppard Av | 26 | 31 |
| LOMBARDI, John, 34 Main St.. | 62 | 29 |
| LEARY, Ann, 15 1st Place .. | 23 | 31 |
| LOCUST, Fannie, K. Co. Almshouse.. | 1 | 30 |
| MANNERBERG, Anna, 1,628 Bedford Av | 28 | 28 |
| MADDEN, William, 35 Pacific St.. | 1 | 29 |
| MIDDLETON, George, 219 Reid Av.. | 23 | 30 |
| MUNNICH, Gertrude, 1,087 Hancock. | 78 | 30 |
| McGINNIS, Edward, 154 Grand St.. | 1 | 31 |
| McGEVIRAN, Eliza, 582 Leonard St.. | 62 | 31 |
| NYQUIST, John, 19 Hamilton Av.. | 1 | 31 |
| OSTRANDER, Margaret, 51 Nostrand Av | 41 | 31 |
| OLSSON, Frank, 59th St. and 12th Av | 1 | 31 |
| PELENGIERI, Giuseppe, 71 Adams.. | 30 | 30 |
| PIERROT, George, 2,300 Atlantic Av.. | 1 | 31 |
| *PHIFER, George, 160 Hall St.. | 25 | 1 |
| PIUTE, Lucy, 142 Columbia St.. | 6 | 28 |
| PAINE, Jennie, 118 Montague St.. | 61 | 31 |
| PORT, Francis, 159 So. 2d St.. | 27 | 30 |
| ROEHRIG, Yohanna, Luth. Hospital.. | 90 | 31 |
| RYDER, John, King's Highway and E. 35th St.. | 73 | 30 |
| RINGLAND, Lizzie, 417 Park Place.. | 30 | 30 |
| RORKE, Edward, 73 6th Av.. | 51 | 30 |
| RINDERLE, Eliza, 170 Jefferson St.. | 18 | 29 |
| RUF, Edmund, 402 Johnson Av.. | 1 | 31 |
| SHAY, John, 103 Duffield St.. | 29 | 31 |
| SANDERS, Jeanette, 59 St. Mark's Av | 60 | 31 |
| SHEA, Catherine, 23 Windsor Place.. | 26 | 28 |
| SANDMAN, Rudolph, Broadway and De Kalb Av | 60 | 30 |
| SCHULZE, Walter, 1,384 Greene Av.. | 1 | 31 |
| SNEDIKER, Bessie, 69 Sumpter St.. | 1 | 31 |
| STRICKLAND, James, 181 Java St.. | 84 | 31 |
| TATE, Mary, 133 Monroe St.. | 83 | 30 |
| UNKNOWN MAN, L. I. College Hosp | 49 | 29 |
| WAGNER, Albert, W. 8th St., Coney Island | 1 | 31 |
| WILLIAMSON, Annie, 89th St. and 4th Av | 34 | 30 |
| WELSH, Patrick, 279A Nassau Av.. | 38 | 30 |
| WIENER, William, 508 E. 83d, N. Y. | 25 | 30 |
| YOUNG, Caroline, 1,050 Dean St.. | 67 | 31 |

*Date of death in August.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SELF-BINDING FILE.
A self-binding file for the preservation of copies of
THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
or
WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT,
issued by THE NEW YORK TIMES, may be obtained by sending fifty cents for each to
HOWARD STATIONERY CO.,
98 Liberty St., New York.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,**
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

**HAVEN & STOUT**
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
DEAL IN NEW 3%
**U. S. Government Bonds**

**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
Dealers in
**Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

## Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company

(OF CHICAGO.)

## REORGANIZATION.

**To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

---

**TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:**

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

**Hallgarten & Company**
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

---

## New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

**Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.**

**Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

**Safe Deposit Boxes**
**Adapted for the New**
**War Loan Bonds**
**$5 per year**
**in the Mercantile**
**SAFE DEPOSIT**
**VAULTS**
**Equitable Building**

**WAR LOAN.**
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
**FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,**
20 & 22 Broad Street.

**THE STATE TRUST CO.,**
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock, Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock market firm.

Activity up to the recent average showed in yesterday's security market, a widely distributed list of shares and bonds being traded in.

In two or three parts of the market rather animated attacks were made by the room trading element, still committed to the bear side, but not much was anywhere accomplished. Especial pressure was put against Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, because of reports questioning the strength of the Brooklyn Bridge, Wall Street speculators hurrying to the conclusion that no further Brooklyn traction traffic could be permitted over the bridge. Activity in this stock went beyond that of any other in the market, the transactions for the day passing 30,000, while the total of Sugar Trust, usually the leader in transactions, fell nearly 10,000 behind. In so far as Brooklyn Rapid Transit's price was concerned, there was a recession of about 2 points, though at the end of the day practically all of the loss had been recovered, final figures being within a fraction of the highest at which the stock ever sold.

⁂

In no other part of the market was there specific warrant claimed for the attacks made by traders, though the raids were none the less aggressive and distributed. In Sugar Trust a fractional decline was forced, but at the close of business quotations showed a small net gain. A suggestive fact in the Sugar quarter just now is that the short interest has become large enough to oblige borrowers of the stock to pay premiums. Meanwhile, it is no longer much disguised that managers of the Sugar Trust and representatives of independent refineries are in daily amicable conference. Business men with big interests at stake are not forever spoiling for a fight. Settlements pay.

⁂

Ease in the money market grows rather than diminishes, abounding prophecies to the contrary coming to naught. Advices from abroad indicate that foreign gold must soon come this way, despite energetic and adroit efforts to head off the natural movement.

⁂

Government bonds were strong, with final bid price ¼@½ higher. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¼; $10,000 do., registered, at 111, and $112,500 3s, when issued, at 104½@104¾.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | ⅝ | Hawaiian Sugar | ½ |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf | 1½ | Illinois Steel | 1½ |
| Am. Spirits Mfg | ½ | K. C., P. & G | ½ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf | 1 | Morris & Essex | ½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs | ½ | National Lead | ⅝ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. pf | 1 | N. J. Central | ⅝ |
| Am. Tobacco | 1⅜ | N. Y. Air Brake | 2½ |
| Am. Tobacco pf | 1½ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| Am. Steel & Wire | ½ | P., C., C. & St. L. pf | ⅝ |
| Canada South | ½ | Third Avenue | 4 |
| C., Gt. West. pf., A | 1 | U. S. Rubber | 1¾ |
| Chi. & Northwest | ½ | U. S. Rubber pf | 2½ |
| Col., H. V. & Tol | ½ | W. & L. E. pf., $3 ass't paid | ¾ |
| Consol. Gas | ⅝ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Malting Co | 1 | Pacific Coast | ⅝ |
| Mo., K. & T. pf | ½ | | |

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc | 2½ | Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s | 1 |
| Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc | 1½ | Or. Short Line 6s | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P. con. 7s | 1¼ | St. L. & S. F. Southwest. Div. 6s | 1 |
| | | W. N. Y. & P. gen | 1½ |

There were no declines.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $72,902,158; balance, $5,654,593; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $309,431.

Money on call in London nominal at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange kept holiday yesterday and no quotations were received from that centre. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 45c. and exchange on London was 25f 23½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.40 and in Rome at 107.75.

### JULY TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $978,081,006, a decrease for the month of $49,004,486. Independent of the cash, the statement shows an increase in the debt of $182,159. The cash in the Treasury increased during the month by over $49,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,367,730; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,260,050; debt bearing no interest, $384,297,441. Total, $1,232,925,221. This amount, however, does not include $559,497,943 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $225,138,898; silver, $514,879,965; paper, $90,294,517; bonds, deposits in National banks, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $59,757,087. Total, $890,069,963. Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $635,225,748, leaving a net cash balance of $254,844,215.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during July the receipts amounted to $43,847,108, a gain as compared with July, 1897, of $4,827,000. The disbursements aggregated $74,263,475, an increase of a little more than $24,160,000. The receipts during the month from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $15,169,680, a loss of about $1,800,000; internal revenue, $26,170,697, a gain of about $6,400,000; miscellaneous $2,506,730, about the same as a year ago. The expenditures during July on account of the war amounted to about $30,000,000, making the war expenses to date about $90,000,000.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total circulation of National bank notes July 30, 1898, was $226,696,870, a decrease for the month of $1,119,832, and a decrease for the year of $4,062,068. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $195,692,685, a decrease for the month of $1,385,407, and a decrease for the year of $10,806,271. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $31,004,185, an increase for the month of $265,575, and an increase for the year of $6,744,205. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $218,525,650, and to secure public deposits, $38,272,500.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows that the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during July amounted to $[illegible], as follows: Gold, $[illegible]; silver, $1,027,834; minor coins, $[illegible].

### CROKER-GOULD.

Mr. Richard Croker and Mr. George J. Gould, it is said, had an agreeable meeting abroad just before Mr. Croker sailed for home, and men of some Wall Street consequence more or less close to the Tammany leader are talking bullish on Mr. Gould's Manhattan Elevated stock.

### THE KLONDIKES.

Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan are enthusiastically bullish over the Pacific stocks—both Northern and Union. Mr. Morgan and Mr. James J. Hill are said now to be in closer relationships than ever hitherto, a fact counted upon to prove of especial value in the management of Northern Pacific.

### INSIDERS PREFER TO WAIT.

A new pool in General Electric stock seemed inclined to pay liberal commissions yesterday, over 3,000 shares being traded in to bring about only a fractional rise. It is semi-officially intimated that any effort to advance General Electric quotations just at this juncture will not meet with the approval of important inside interests, who prefer to have the company's share capital readjusted before working to establish better market values.

### AN AUGUST RENDEZVOUS.

Saratoga will be a rallying place of Wall Street men this week and next. Gov. Flower, Henry Allen, and other prominent Stock Exchange figures are already there, and others are due.

### RUBBER STILL BOUNDS.

Manipulation in Rubber Trust shares continues active. It leaked out yesterday that consolidations of independent plants with the Trust are now practically arranged.

### THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

The fact that Western farmers are holding their grain back from market, counting on better prices, shows in many ways.

Every Western railroad manager sees evidence of this disposition upon the part of the farmer, who now is better able than ever before to show independence. This accounts chiefly for the falling off in receipts of grain at Western distributing points, current figures being below past averages at this season of the year. Formerly the grain grower had his crops so mortgaged that he was glad to take almost any price in order to obtain immediate cash with which to meet the squeezes of money lenders. But the new prosperity that has reached the West changes all that.

### SEASONABLE.

A movement in Consolidated Ice shares is one of the predictions coming from local politicians. Mr. John F. Carroll's friends are largely controlling in that quarter.

### NEW ENGLAND CONFIDENCE.

Frederick H. Prince, Boston's wide-awake commission broker and trader, was in New York yesterday. He talks confidently on business improvement already showing and soon to grow larger; and cheerful views are, he says, entertained by every man in commercial and industrial circles throughout New England.

Like most other active security market operators, however, Mr. Prince is inclined to believe that the market would be the better for a reaction. In any recession from present prices he estimates that there would be substantial public buying.

### GOVERNMENT BOND PREMIUMS.

The new Government 3 per cent. bonds made a fresh record yesterday, rising to 104¾, no bonds offering at one time under 105. Stock Exchange prophets who a little while ago were hesitant about predicting 105 for the issue are now saying that there is a prospect that the quotation will even get up to 110. For certain uses in active financiering, especially in the banking world, the new issue has advantages over older and higher-rate Governments. The other bonds also show buoyancy.

### OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

Stock Exchange houses with Philadelphia connections show activity beyond the average among representatives of other cities. Boston trading lags, while Chicago traders seem to have swung over to the bear side, counting on a reaction to provide opportunities on a lower basis.

### YOUNG MR. LEITER NOT IN IT.

Wall Street financial interests identified with the street railway systems of Chicago regard as amusing Western reports representing that Mr. Joseph Leiter, recovering from his wheat-cornering dream, is about to consolidate all the Chicago traction properties. Mr. Leiter's father owns 8,000 shares of Chicago city railroad stock; but as the capital of the three roads which the young man is credited with swinging aggregates $32,000,000, the Leiter influence would seem to be rather insignificant. Instead of young Mr. Leiter being an important factor in the street railway situation in Chicago, the truth is that the Leiter influence has recently counted for little in that quarter.

A comprehensive consolidation scheme may eventually bring the diverse Chicago interests under one economical management, but that accomplishment will depend upon the work of men of very much larger business calibre than Mr. Joseph Leiter.

### A NATION'S BUSINESS CARD.

Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. make this comment:

"The Spanish war has resulted in a tremendous advertising of the greatness of this Nation, and the advertising is sure to be profitable."

### AUTUMN PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Howard Lapsley & Co. of the New York Stock Exchange, in advice to clients, say:

"The wheat prospect continues excellent, and the period of uncertainty in regard to it is rapidly passing. With the war closed, the wheat crop secured and the surplus in demand for export, it would seem that the approaching Autumn must be one of activity and general prosperity. The present weak condition of the foreign exchange market suggests the probability of gold imports in the near future, if, indeed, the movement has not already begun."

### STOCKS FOLLOW BONDS.

"The fundamental feature in the present financial situation is the profound ease of the money market." So write Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago, adding:

"Confidence that the year is not likely to witness any material advance in interest rates is shown in the steady rise in all high-class investment securities, including the new Government 3s. These have advanced beyond 104, while the 4s of 1925 have risen to where they were quoted at the time of the destruction of the Maine. The advance in securities of this class has extended to the bond market, which continues notably active and appreciates steadily. For example, the prior lien bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, a recently reorganized property, are close to par, and the comparatively recently issued Union Pacific 4s seem to be heading for the same figures. There has also been pronounced strength in Southern railway 5s, the Atchison issues, and those of the New York Central Company, particularly the bonds offered in exchange for Lake Shore and Michigan Central stocks.

"A natural inference from the appreciation of these securities is, that the demand under which they have advanced will later on be diverted to the more speculative issues of bonds and stocks also."

### ONLY AWAITING THE PUBLIC.

The Stock Exchange house of Haven & Stout, in a circular letter to customers, says:

"Possibly surprises in connection with the country's acquisitions of new territory may yet be brought out by sugar refining interests, and an intimation of this kind is furnished in connection with the sugar interests of the Hawaiian Islands. The restricted condition of the market has in a measure favored movements in specialties which have or are expected to have favorable developments to help them, Norfolk and Western preferred, Tennessee Coal, New York Air Brake, and other stocks of the same relative importance showing a greater degree of strength than is exhibited in the regular railroad share list. On the whole the market has been strong in the face of discouragement, is inclined to respond to good news, and for the time being awaits only the return of the public to the Street to turn to excellent account any positive developments of the first importance, such as the conclusion of an early peace would prove."

### BULLING NEW TRUST STOCKS.

Theodore Cox of the Stock Exchange issues a circular letter in which he advises investments in what Wall Street calls industrials. He says:

"Wall Street history shows that there never was a case where a trust has been organized and its shares offered for sale but that, if one had bought them when first issued they could have been sold out, before many months, at a profit of ten or twenty points, (when the insiders began to manipulate the stock,) no matter what the real value of the property might be.

"The most recent example of this has been the fluctuation in Glucose Sugar Refining. This stock first appeared on the curb a little over a year ago. The common opened at 30 and the preferred at 90. Now the common is 51 and the preferred 108. The preferred is a 7 per cent. stock, the common has paid nothing.

"There has been recently listed on the Exchange the common and preferred 7 per cent. stocks of the American Malting Company. The common is now selling for 26 and the preferred for 76. I have the best of reasons for believing that within a year the common will be well past 50 and the preferred past 100. The company was organized about Oct. 1, 1897, and has paid two quarterly dividends on its preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. In six months the net earnings were over $1,100,000. The 7 per cent. for the entire year on the preferred issued requires less than $850,000, leaving over $250,000 earned on the common. This rate will undoubtedly be rather increased than diminished, and shows earnings of 10 per cent. per annum on the common."

### WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Sale to an English syndicate of a considerable amount of new Baltimore and Ohio securities.

Decrease of $12,554 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus net earnings for June, but increase of $226,057 for the fiscal year.

Beginning of the investigation by the Inter-State Railway Commission into the rate-cutting charges brought against the Canadian Pacific by the American lines.

Increase of $76,537 in Mexican Central's net earnings for June, but decrease of $20,277 since Jan. 1.

Meeting to-day of Directors of St. Paul and Duluth to act on dividend on preferred stock. Some talk of an increased rate.

Increase of $119,217 in Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for June, making $1,997,277 for the fiscal year.

Increase of 3,005 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of 3,077 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Meeting in Omaha on Thursday of railroad lines interested in a plan for the reorganization of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of National Biscuit Company's common and preferred shares.

Holiday in the London market.

First annual meeting of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company to be held in Chicago today.

Two Sundays in fourth week of July this year, making one less business day for railroads in comparison with last year.

Increase of $99,369 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus net earnings for the June 30 quarter.

Minority stockholders of General Electric expected to withdraw their opposition to plan for reducing capitalization of company.

Decrease of $243,425 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Decrease of $3,091 in Southern Railway's (Memphis Division) net earnings for June, but increase of $87,550 for fiscal year.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 212 | 220 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway & Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 106 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend | 210 | 212 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s | 85 | 88 |
| Brooklyn El., common, when issued | 24 | 25 |
| Brooklyn El. pf., when issued | 59 | 60 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 110 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 80 | 81 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 110 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 48 | 50 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 97 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 335 | 345 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av | 60 | 64 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 90 | 91 |
| Kings County Elevated | 2½ | 5 |
| Kings County Inc | 7 | 10 |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 105 | 106 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 1 | 2 |
| New Orleans Traction pf | 7 | 9 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 183 | 190 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 108 | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry) | 113 | 114 |
| Union Railway stock | 175 | 190 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf | 92 | 94 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 90 | 91 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 106¾ | 108 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. 5s | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry | 38 | 39½ |
| Union Ferry bonds | 100 | 102 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 89 | 90¾ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 104 | 106¼ |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 85 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 77 | 80 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock | 54 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 72 | 73 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 52 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 71 | 73 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common | 31 | 31¼ |
| Amsterdam preferred | 76½ | 77 |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 102 | 102¾ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 22½ | 23½ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 95½ | 96 |
| Central Union 6s, guaranteed | 104½ | 105 |
| Columbus Gas | 86 | 90 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 76 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 102½ |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 78 | 79 |
| Mutual of New York | 335 | 345 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock | 56 | 60 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int | 117 | 118 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int | 106 | 107½ |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 85 | 88 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s (in. on) | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 90 | 93 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 75 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 139½ | 141½ |
| Standard Gas preferred | 155 | 158 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 18 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds | 85 | 88½ |
| Western Gas, ex div | 84 | 85½ |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 102 | 102¾ |

**Industrials.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 39 | 41½ |
| American Typofounders' | 35 | 38 |
| Barney & Smith common | 13 | 16 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 70 | 75 |
| Glucose common | 53 | 53½ |
| Glucose pf | 106½ | 107½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | ½ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 6 | 9 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 46 | 50 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 85 | 90 |
| International Paper common | 37¼ | 39 |
| International Paper pref., ex div | 84 | 86 |
| Lorillard Company pf | 112 | 113½ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 9 | 11 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 84 | 89 |
| National Biscuit common | 30 | 32 |
| National Biscuit pf | 92 | 93 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 7 | 10 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 354 | 356 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 4 | 8 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf | 40 | 50 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 414½ | 415 |
| Trenton Potteries | 6 | 10 |
| Trenton Potteries pf | 38 | 42 |
| Union Typewriter | 7½ | 9 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf | 97 | 100 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf | 87½ | 90 |
| Wagner Car Company | 174 | 176 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds | 95 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 9 | 13 |
| Central and South American Tel | 103 | 104½ |
| Commercial Cable stock | 175 | 185 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | 1⅛ | 1⅝ |
| Electric Vehicle common | 8 | 10½ |
| Electric Vehicle pf | 70 | 80 |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 69 | 78 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4¾ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 55 | 60 |

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 350 | Irving | 147½ |
| American Ex. | 165 | Mechanics' | 170 |
| Central National | 160 | Mechanics' & Trad. | 100 |
| Chatham | 290 | Mercantile | 165 |
| Commerce | 200 | Merchants' | 148 |
| Continental | 125 | New York | 230 |
| Corn Exchange | 270 | New York County | 800 |
| East River | 130 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 130 |
| Gallatin National | 300 | Seaboard National | 175 |
| Garfield National | 950 | Seventh National | 115 |
| German-American | 109 | State of New York | 102 |
| Hanover | 335 | West Side | 275 |
| Importers & Trad. | 480 | | |

Twelve shares of Park sold at 308.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Columbia, and Mutual.

Hallgarten & Co. give notice that a majority of the 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, having been deposited under agreement dated July 5, the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Aug. 22, inclusive, after which date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed.

### AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

**RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.**
AUCTION SALE
**STOCKS AND BONDS**
**Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 12:30 P. M.,**
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
$5,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds, due September 1, 1919. Coupons of May 1, 1892, attached.
(By order of Administratrix.)
5,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Co., $2 each.
11,814 shares and a fractional share of the Batopilas Mining Co., $20 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Hide and Leather National Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Northern Pacific R. R. Co. pref., $100 each. (Voting Certificate.)
1 lot of Jewelry and Precious Stones, (hypothecated.)
Bond and Mortgage executed by Eunice E. Huff, dated January 8, 1896, due January 8, 1897, for $15,000 on property at Sing Sing, N. Y.
(By order of James Harriman, Esq., Receiver.)
All the right, title, and interest of the Reamer Lumber Co., Limited, to certain open accounts, a list of which can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty Street.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
**STOCKS & BONDS.**
**BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.**
**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3d,**
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
56 shs. Celluloid Company.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
28 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Pacific Bank.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
18 shs. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
58 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
Certif. right to 50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co. under agreement with stockholders of Standard Nat. Bank, in liq. (Hypd.)
25 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
100 shs. New York & Queens County R. R. Co.
2 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
20 shs. Hamilton Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1907, January, 1896 Coupons. (Hypd.)
2,589 shs. Pocantico Water Works Co. Hypd.)
500 shs. W. C. Loftus & Co., with note of Thomas J. Loftus and Mary C. Loftus for $5,000, dated January 30, 1897, due 1 year from date, at 6 per cent. interest. (Hypd.)
7 shs. Great Eastern Casualty Indemnity Co.

### DIVIDENDS.

**184th Dividend.**

**Bank of the Manhattan Company,**
New York, July 28, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.

J. T. BALDWIN,
Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

**The Procter & Gamble Company.**
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 18, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

# REDEMPTION

OF

## General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7649 | 13885 | 18891 | 32092 | 37677 | 45898 |
| 217 | 7650 | 13893 | 18897 | 32127 | 37685 | 45410 |
| 225 | 7654 | 13925 | 18937 | 32184 | 37704 | 45415 |
| 278 | 7686 | 13934 | 18938 | 32259 | 37829 | 45416 |
| 280 | 7704 | 13935 | 18952 | 32261 | 37830 | 45419 |
| 288 | 7758 | 13950 | 18976 | 32266 | 37839 | 45422 |
| 293 | 7762 | 13953 | 18980 | 32283 | 37847 | 45423 |
| 297 | 7768 | 13990 | 18990 | 32288 | 37849 | 45455 |
| 302 | 7825 | 14006 | 19003 | 32310 | 37851 | 45457 |
| 337 | 7924 | 14028 | 19007 | 32340 | 37855 | 45458 |
| 371 | 7951 | 14035 | 19015 | 32359 | 37901 | 45567 |
| 374 | 7994 | 14036 | 19032 | 32360 | 37911 | 45570 |
| 382 | 7996 | 14045 | 19034 | 32361 | 37914 | 45571 |
| 400 | 7997 | 14081 | 19038 | 32371 | 37947 | 45572 |
| 412 | 7998 | 14091 | 19041 | 32418 | 37948 | 45604 |
| 417 | 8040 | 14125 | 19049 | 32614 | 37949 | 45607 |
| 420 | 8048 | 14159 | 19144 | 32615 | 37950 | 45625 |
| 571 | 8067 | 14167 | 19151 | 32657 | 37952 | 45633 |
| 612 | 8074 | 14168 | 19247 | 32681 | 37955 | 45687 |
| 616 | 8105 | 14173 | 19249 | 32721 | 37975 | 45838 |
| 618 | 8106 | 14174 | 19267 | 32773 | 37988 | 45855 |
| 619 | 8121 | 14175 | 19276 | 32848 | 37989 | 46280 |
| 621 | 8147 | 14192 | 19317 | 32858 | 37991 | 46286 |
| 721 | 8178 | 14194 | 19388 | 32866 | 37995 | 46300 |
| 724 | 8179 | 14196 | 19441 | 32927 | 38370 | 46360 |
| 725 | 8182 | 14197 | 19449 | 32946 | 38393 | 46367 |
| 728 | 8188 | 14248 | 19450 | 32985 | 38394 | 46368 |
| 729 | 8192 | 14311 | 19497 | 33021 | 38400 | 46369 |
| 734 | 8201 | 14334 | 19508 | 33023 | 38495 | 46421 |
| 735 | 8202 | 14337 | 19510 | 33032 | 38501 | 46424 |
| 736 | 8234 | 14342 | 19513 | 33047 | 38579 | 46426 |
| 737 | 8240 | 14360 | 19531 | 33068 | 38581 | 46428 |
| 740 | 8278 | 14376 | 19605 | 33114 | 38582 | 46438 |
| 747 | 8310 | 14382 | 19631 | 33118 | 38621 | 46452 |
| 752 | 8315 | 14427 | 19634 | 33122 | 38668 | 46459 |
| 988 | 8316 | 14447 | 19668 | 33124 | 38669 | 46468 |
| 1074 | 8325 | 14477 | 19669 | 33127 | 38701 | 46475 |
| 1106 | 8349 | 14481 | 20010 | 33213 | 38706 | 46476 |
| 1149 | 8362 | 14491 | 20011 | 33214 | 38707 | 46478 |
| 1150 | 8363 | 14495 | 20016 | 33215 | 38708 | 46496 |
| 1307 | 8365 | 14521 | 20376 | 33245 | 38709 | 46506 |
| 1468 | 8393 | 14526 | 20397 | 33271 | 38712 | 46516 |
| 1641 | 8395 | 14577 | 20417 | 33293 | 38713 | 46539 |
| 2104 | 8409 | 14580 | 20454 | 33296 | 38715 | 46631 |
| 2105 | 8414 | 14634 | 20462 | 33297 | 38716 | 46633 |
| 2106 | 8415 | 14681 | 20468 | 33302 | 38717 | 46655 |
| 2205 | 8422 | 14685 | 20473 | 33303 | 38720 | 46656 |
| 2208 | 8423 | 14697 | 20474 | 33304 | 38725 | 46663 |
| 2209 | 8425 | 14705 | 20492 | 33305 | 38746 | 46668 |
| 2210 | 8444 | 14725 | 20499 | 33306 | 38770 | 46673 |
| 2211 | 8460 | 14815 | 20501 | 33501 | 38797 | 46704 |
| 2213 | 8465 | 14816 | 20555 | 33571 | 38798 | 46717 |
| 2233 | 8467 | 14825 | 20576 | 33572 | 38954 | 46727 |
| 2234 | 8480 | 14834 | 20602 | 33581 | 38958 | 46733 |
| 2255 | 8484 | 14838 | 20604 | 33599 | 38992 | 46806 |
| 2268 | 8636 | 14841 | 20605 | 33621 | 39114 | 46807 |
| 2289 | 8655 | 14842 | 20637 | 33643 | 39116 | 46818 |
| 2366 | 8686 | 14845 | 20639 | 33666 | 39117 | 46820 |
| 2416 | 8723 | 14852 | 20645 | 33677 | 39118 | 46822 |
| 2544 | 8807 | 14856 | 20653 | 33714 | 39119 | 46844 |
| 2815 | 8827 | 14857 | 20670 | 33715 | 39120 | 46845 |
| 2953 | 8840 | 14862 | 20705 | 33716 | 39187 | 46846 |
| 3069 | 8927 | 14865 | 20738 | 33717 | 39205 | 46994 |
| 3070 | 8932 | 14879 | 20746 | 33732 | 39218 | 46997 |
| 3083 | 8936 | 14882 | 20775 | 33756 | 39258 | 47011 |
| 3274 | 8938 | 14891 | 20783 | 34007 | 39262 | 47047 |
| 3306 | 8958 | 14906 | 20796 | 34023 | 39292 | 47081 |
| 3400 | 8961 | 14926 | 20798 | 34028 | 39345 | 47091 |
| 3695 | 8962 | 14953 | 20825 | 34048 | 39446 | 47092 |
| 3727 | 8964 | 14955 | 20829 | 34070 | 39484 | 47114 |
| 3758 | 8965 | 15011 | 20891 | 34090 | 39544 | 47127 |
| 3763 | 8966 | 15017 | 20892 | 34091 | 39641 | 47143 |
| 3772 | 8993 | 15048 | 20903 | 34092 | 39671 | 47176 |
| 3789 | 8998 | 15092 | 20911 | 34152 | 39719 | 47222 |
| 3829 | 9038 | 15192 | 20920 | 34157 | 39761 | 47223 |
| 3845 | 9053 | 15215 | 20931 | 34160 | 39765 | 47224 |
| 3917 | 9077 | 15223 | 20936 | 34161 | 39793 | 47225 |
| 3919 | 9080 | 15226 | 20995 | 34205 | 39811 | 47226 |
| 3929 | 9085 | 15237 | 20996 | 34206 | 39814 | 47227 |
| 3933 | 9090 | 15255 | 21011 | 34244 | 39817 | 47233 |
| 4004 | 9095 | 15403 | 21016 | 34247 | 39933 | 47236 |
| 4005 | 9117 | 15426 | 21058 | 34274 | 39955 | 47245 |
| 4021 | 9185 | 15427 | 21064 | 34292 | 39956 | 47254 |
| 4022 | 9209 | 15528 | 21066 | 34293 | 39959 | 47287 |
| 4046 | 9273 | 15551 | 21081 | 34295 | 40011 | 47335 |
| 4076 | 9287 | 15560 | 21082 | 34304 | 40039 | 47337 |
| 4092 | 9306 | 15565 | 21083 | 34305 | 40040 | 47341 |
| 4118 | 9308 | 15569 | 21092 | 34310 | 40069 | 47342 |
| 4120 | 9309 | 15576 | 21112 | 34311 | 40074 | 47378 |
| 4122 | 9310 | 15591 | 21113 | 34312 | 41253 | 47380 |
| 4148 | 9347 | 15595 | 21140 | 34313 | 41271 | 47389 |
| 4167 | 9478 | 15605 | 21145 | 34314 | 41283 | 47411 |
| 4169 | 9515 | 15618 | 21423 | 34316 | 41330 | 47417 |
| 4170 | 9528 | 15620 | 21644 | 34317 | 41341 | 47465 |
| 4174 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4186 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4189 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4190 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4193 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4195 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4198 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4213 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4231 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4235 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4243 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4246 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4311 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4322 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4328 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4391 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4403 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4404 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4405 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4407 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4461 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4463 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4467 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4482 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4494 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4497 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4504 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4505 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4530 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4531 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4540 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4545 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4546 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4562 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4571 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4591 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4613 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4657 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4662 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4664 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4701 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4707 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4754 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4783 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4784 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4831 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4850 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4868 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4916 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4933 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4937 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4943 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4979 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5103 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5107 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5108 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5210 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5239 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5269 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5339 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5340 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5346 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5360 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5378 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5399 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5434 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5465 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5484 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5490 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5491 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5499 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5503 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5517 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5521 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5522 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5543 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5553 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5555 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5568 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5569 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5571 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5574 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5575 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5580 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5594 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5664 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5703 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5712 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5744 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5823 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5839 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5840 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5841 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5860 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5863 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5885 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5916 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5934 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6051 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6107 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6108 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6115 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6124 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6125 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6161 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6191 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6208 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6215 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6223 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6224 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6225 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6228 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6244 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6249 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6265 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6266 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6321 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6330 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6368 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6377 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6378 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6379 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6380 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6472 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6476 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6570 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6585 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6604 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6655 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6661 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6725 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6786 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6806 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6808 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6936 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6956 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6966 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6975 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6984 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6985 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6986 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6988 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6990 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6991 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6992 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7016 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7041 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7042 | 12986 | 18319 | 31475 | 37095 | 45091 | [illegible] |
| 7069 | 12965 | 18321 | 31479 | 37185 | 45097 | [illegible] |
| 7070 | 13066 | 18332 | 31480 | 37296 | 45100 | [illegible] |
| 7128 | 13070 | 18338 | 31481 | 37302 | 45115 | [illegible] |
| 7129 | 13038 | 18337 | 31491 | 37306 | 45139 | [illegible] |
| 7174 | 13065 | 18360 | 31516 | 37307 | 45179 | [illegible] |
| 7196 | 13080 | 18404 | 31517 | 37313 | 45212 | [illegible] |
| 7198 | 13097 | 18416 | 31626 | 37316 | 45214 | [illegible] |
| 7218 | 13115 | 18421 | 31642 | 37318 | 45215 | [illegible] |
| 7216 | 13126 | 18486 | 31650 | 37389 | 45226 | [illegible] |
| 7239 | 13130 | 18493 | 31651 | 37391 | 45237 | [illegible] |
| 7249 | 13159 | 18501 | 31655 | 37467 | 45252 | [illegible] |
| 7250 | 13171 | 18546 | 31656 | 37470 | 45255 | [illegible] |
| 7263 | 13180 | 18602 | 31664 | 37514 | 45260 | 53194 |
| 7264 | 13196 | 18688 | 31672 | 37586 | 45282 | 53204 |
| 7265 | 13202 | 18724 | 31730 | 37537 | 45285 | 53206 |
| 7268 | 13205 | 18738 | 31731 | 37538 | 45296 | 53296 |
| 7272 | 13212 | 18739 | 31734 | 37539 | 45330 | 53298 |
| 7274 | 13578 | 18742 | 31799 | 37540 | 45332 | 53304 |
| 7294 | 13538 | 18745 | 31810 | 37541 | 45333 | 53306 |
| 7327 | 13710 | 18780 | 31826 | 37542 | 45341 | 53311 |
| 7334 | 13744 | 18791 | 31830 | 37545 | 45347 | 53312 |
| 7393 | 13794 | 18814 | 31831 | 37546 | 45370 | 53331 |
| 7505 | 13795 | 18829 | 31923 | 37575 | 45387 | |
| 7530 | 13797 | 18885 | 32064 | 37624 | 45390 | |
| 7531 | 13806 | 18886 | 32074 | 37629 | 45391 | |
| 7604 | 13814 | 18889 | 32084 | 37664 | 45398 | |

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

**THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.**
**Capital $3,000,000.**
WE OFFER FOR SALE
**3000 Shares of Above Stock.**

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

**Tucker, Anthony & Co.,**
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

### BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

**RESOURCES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $1,560,482.59 |
| Overdrafts | | 505.74 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | $174,136.38 | |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 337,382.41 | |
| | | 511,518.79 |
| Real estate | | 142,181.00 |
| Mortgages owned | | 15,000.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 203,688.83 |
| Specie | | 71,130.63 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 100,750.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $89,859.83 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 1,008,471 | |
| | | 89,944.54 |
| | | $2,705,152.12 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | | $300,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | | 175,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | | 8,863.90 |
| Due depositors | | 2,069,421.98 |
| Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks | | 101,498.24 |
| Due Treasurer of the State of New York | | 50,000.00 |
| Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: | | |
| Unpaid dividends | $368.00 | |
| | | 368.00 |
| | | $2,705,152.12 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of August, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] G. M. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public, Richmond County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL BANK at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

**RESOURCES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $989,717.31 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,842.30 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | $34,044.25 | |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 72,035.86 | |
| | | 106,080.11 |
| Other real estate | | 35,317.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 23,972.50 |
| Specie | | 24,297.39 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 108,967.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $43,168.58 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 1,381.32 | |
| | | 44,549.90 |
| Assets not included under any of the above heads: | | |
| Furniture and fixtures | | 8,500.00 |
| | | $1,288,244.51 |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | | 80,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | | 31,143.89 |
| Due depositors | | 927,100.62 |
| Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: | | |
| Bills rediscounted, as per schedule | $50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| | | $1,288,244.51 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of The Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 481 8th Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the first day of August, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. B. ROBERTSON,
Notary Public, (31,) New York Co.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

# PROPOSALS FOR
# $12,688,992.36
OF
# 3½% Corporate Stock
## OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

### Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.
### Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

**Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,**

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| $300,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 250,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 50,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 300,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 500,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 50,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 500,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 60,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 140,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 554,844.83 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 1,620,785.41 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 2,000,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 1,738,362.12 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 300,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917. |
| 350,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917. |
| 2,000,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917. |
| 75,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 250,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a court-house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928. |
| 50,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |
| 1,600,000.00 | Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928. |

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York**, except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

**The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.**

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

**BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.**

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

## TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing, warming and hot water supply, plumbing and drainage, and the electric wiring and fixtures of extensions to the dining room building of Group D, at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Electric Storage Battery stocks were the feature of the market to-day, and advanced under continued good buying, based on anticipated action in regard to the dividend and outstanding scrips. The business of this company continues to improve, and it is authoritatively stated that the net earnings this year may exceed $500,000, which would warrant a dividend on preferred and common stock. The common advanced to 37, sales, and was bid to 42¾. Union Traction was stronger on reports of large earnings. United Gas Improvement, though less active, continued firm, and the same is to be said of Pennsylvania Manufacturing. Railroad stocks were neglected.

The market closed firm at these bid and asked prices:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 20 | .. |
| Northern Pacific common, tr. ctfs. | 29⅝ | 30 |
| North. Pacific common, pf. | 71⅞ | 72 |
| Pennsylvania | 58¼ | 58⅜ |
| Reading tr. ctfs. | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| Reading 1st pf. | 20⅝ | 20 15-16 |
| St. Paul | 100¼ | 100⅜ |
| Western N. Y. & Penn. | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| Metropolitan Railway | 153 | 154 |
| Philadelphia Traction | 89¼ | 89½ |
| Baltimore cons. | 22⅜ | 22⅝ |
| Welsbach Light | 53 | 54 |
| New Jersey Traction | 48½ | 49 |
| American R. E. L. | 2⅝ | 3 |
| Marsden | 5⅞ | 6 |
| Union Traction | 18⅜ | 18⅞ |
| Electric Storage | 37 | 37½ |
| Electric Storage pf. | 42¼ | 42½ |
| United Gas Improvement | 116⅞ | 117 |
| Electric & P. 4s | 90¼ | 90½ |
| Equitable Gas 5s | 105½ | 105¾ |
| Philadelphia Elec. 5s, tr. ctfs. | 98⅞ | 99 |
| Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s pf. | 19⅞ | 19¼ |
| Choctaw | 28¼ | 28½ |
| Choctaw pf. | 38⅝ | 39⅜ |
| Reading General 4s | .. | 83 |
| Con. T., Pitts. | 15¼ | 15¾ |
| Con. T., Pitts., pf. | 49½ | 49¾ |

### The Newark Gas Deal.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—A check for $200,000, signed by Thomas Nevins & Son and drawn on the Fidelity Trust Company, was paid over for the purchase of the Newark Gas Company to-day. The amount, together with $25,000, paid about a week ago, represents the first payment on 1,500 shares of stock. This is 75 per cent. of all the stock, and the price is $310 per share.

### Third Avenue Through Train Service.

Some time ago it was announced that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company would, on or about Aug. 1, commence running regular through trains between City Hall and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, on the Third Avenue line. It now appears that the service will be delayed. The necessary connecting links have been built, but some delay has been experienced in the work on the two new platforms at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and on the work of remodeling the old Suburban platform at that point. In all probability, however, this entire work will be completed within two weeks, when the through train service will then be begun.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | 36¼ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 19,890 | Am. Sugar Ref. | 139½ | 140¼ | 138½ | 138⅞ |
| 1,300 | Am. Tobacco | 122 | 123⅞ | 122 | 123⅞ |
| 10 | A., T. & S. F. | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 180 | A., T. & S. F. pf. | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ |
| 3,710 | Brook. R. T. | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | 57⅞ | 59 |
| 180 | Bay State Gas | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 5,860 | C., B. & Q. | 106⅝ | 107¼ | 105⅞ | 106⅜ |
| 2,260 | C., Mil. & St. P. | 100⅛ | 100½ | 99⅞ | 100⅜ |
| 1,770 | Chi., R. I. & P. | 96⅞ | 97⅝ | 96¼ | 97 |
| 10 | Chi. & N'west. | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131¼ |
| 20 | C., St. P., M. & O. | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |
| 20 | Cen. of N. J. | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 50 | Ches. & Ohio | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 400 | Gen. Electric | 39⅝ | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 40 |
| 250 | Louis. & Nash. | 54 | 54 | 53⅝ | 53¾ |
| 420 | Mo. Pacific | 35⅝ | 36¼ | 35⅝ | 36 |
| 460 | Manhattan | 107 | 107 | 106½ | 107 |
| 290 | Nat. Lead | 37½ | 38¼ | 37½ | 38¼ |
| 10 | Nor. Pacific | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| 640 | Nor. Pacific pf. | 71⅞ | 72 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ |
| 20 | N. Y. Central | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| 2,070 | People's Gas | 99½ | 99⅝ | 97⅞ | 99 |
| 20 | Southern Pacific | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 60 | Tenn., C. & I. | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 70 | Union Pacific | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 830 | Union Pac. pf. | 61¼ | 62 | 61¼ | 61⅞ |
| 750 | U. S. Rubber | 40¼ | 40⅝ | 39⅞ | 40½ |
| 540 | U. S. Leather pf. | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 60 | West. Union | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| 47,050 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | A., T. & S. F. adj. | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ |
| 5,000 | U. P., D. & G. 1st. | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| $7,000 | | | | | |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58 9-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 823,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 823 certificates are outstanding.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .44, 200 Horn Silver at 1.35, 200 Mexican at .15, 100 Mount Rosa at .10, 400 Ophir at .30, 300 Union Consolidated at .14, 500 Utah at .09, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .30.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .70 | Moulton | .20 |
| American Coal | 1.25 | Ontario | 2.50 |
| Belcher | .15 | Ophir | .29 |
| Best & Belcher | .15 | Plymouth | .12 |
| Breece | .45 | Potosi | .15 |
| Brunswick Con. | .10 | Quicksilver | 1.25 |
| Belmont | .10 | Quicksilver, pf. | 4.10 |
| Caledonia, B. H. | .50 | Savage | .10 |
| Chollar | .15 | Sierra Nevada | .50 |
| Crown Point | .07 | Standard | 1.50 |
| Chrysolite | .10 | Small Hopes | .90 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .35 | Union Con. | .23 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .08 | Victor | 5.00 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .08 | Yellow Jacket | .30 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .02 | Alamo | .02 |
| Deadwood Terra | .30 | Anaconda | .34 |
| Eureka Consol | .10 | Cripple Creek Cons. | .08 |
| Father de Smet | .17 | C. & Cripple Creek | .02 |
| Gould & Curry | .06 | Golden Fleece | .18 |
| Hale & Norcross | .55 | Isabella | .20 |
| Homestake | 45.00 | Mollie Gibson | .17 |
| Horn Silver | 1.20 | Mount Rosa | .10 |
| Iron Silver | .70 | Pharmacist | .08 |
| Kings. & Pem. | .15 | Portland | 1.05 |
| La Crosse | .14 | Specimen | .02 |
| Leadville Con. | .10 | Union | .12 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Work | .04 |
| Mexican | .15 | | |

### MINING EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Havana | .75 | Golden Fleece | .22 |
| Pilgrim | .41 | Isabella | .21 |
| Rocky Mountain | .09⅝ | Jefferson | .07 |
| St. F. Cariboo | 2.50 | Justine | .02 |
| Lagonda | .20 | Lillie | .89 |
| Alamo | .02¼ | Mollie Gibson | .20 |
| Anaconda | .88 | Mount Rosa | .11½ |
| Anchoria, Leland | .71 | Old Gold | .002 |
| Cripple Cr. Con. | .08½ | Portland | 1.14 |
| Cannon Ball | .008 | Sentinel | .007⅝ |
| Elkton | .89 | Union | .18 |
| Gold Coin | .75 | Work M. & M. Co. | .08¼ |
| Garfield Con. | .11 | | |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 1, 1898.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26¼ | 27 | 120 | Am. Malting Co | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | —1 |
| 77½ | 78¼ | 555 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | ...... |
| 24¼ | 24⅝ | 775 | American Cotton Oil | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 79½ | 79¾ | 980 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 78⅝ | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 79⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 186 | 189 | 29 | American Express | 185½ | 187 | 185½ | 187 | ...... |
| 12¼ | 12½ | 870 | Am. Spirits Mfg. | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 86⅝ | 87 | 710 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 86 | 87 | 86 | 87 | +1 |
| 139⅛ | 139¼ | 22,016 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 139¼ | 139⅞ | 138½ | 139⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 113⅞ | 114 | 428 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 113⅞ | 114¼ | 113⅞ | 114 | +1 |
| 94½ | 95½ | 10 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co. | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | ...... |
| 123⅝ | 123⅞ | 18,120 | American Tobacco | 121½ | 123⅞ | 121½ | 123⅞ | +1⅝ |
| 129½ | 131½ | 340 | Am. Tobacco pf. | 130½ | 131 | 130½ | 131 | +1½ |
| 39½ | 39⅞ | 120 | Am. Steel & Wire | 39½ | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | + ½ |
| 88¼ | 89 | 20 | Am. Steel & Wire pf. | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | ...... |
| 13¼ | 13½ | 800 | At., T. & S. F. | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 34¾ | 3,720 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 14½ | 568 | Baltimore & Ohio | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | ...... |
| 4¼ | 4⅜ | 7,720 | Bay State Gas | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 59 | 81,654 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 59½ | 59⅝ | 57⅞ | 58⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 122 | 124 | 5 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | ...... |
| 10 | 11 | 820 | Brunswick City | 10⅝ | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | + ½ |
| 53⅛ | 53½ | 500 | Canada Southern | 54 | 54 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 84 | 84½ | 400 | Canadian Pacific | 84 | 84¼ | 84 | 84¼ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 16½ | 860 | Central Pacific | 17 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 22⅜ | 23 | 460 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 22½ | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 106⅜ | 107 | 8,638 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 106⅜ | 107¼ | 105⅞ | 106⅜ | + ¼ |
| 15¼ | 15⅜ | 1,880 | Chicago Great West. | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | ...... |
| 38½ | 39 | 300 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A | 39½ | 40 | 39¼ | 40 | +1 |
| 28 | 28¾ | 600 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., B | 28½ | 28¾ | 28 | 28¾ | + ¼ |
| 35 | 36 | 525 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf. | 36½ | 36½ | 36 | 36 | + ½ |
| 100¼ | 100⅜ | 9,335 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 100 | 100½ | 99⅞ | 100¼ | + ⅜ |
| 151½ | 152½ | 50 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 152¼ | 152½ | 152¼ | 152½ | ...... |
| 131¼ | 131⅞ | 1,700 | Chi. & Northw. | 131¼ | 131⅞ | 131 | 131⅞ | + ½ |
| 96⅞ | 97 | 5,563 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 96⅞ | 97⅝ | 96¼ | 96⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 42½ | 42¾ | 530 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 42⅝ | 42⅞ | 42½ | 42½ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 14½ | 100 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 5 | 5¼ | 820 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 5 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ½ |
| 199 | 199½ | 900 | Consolidated Gas | 198½ | 199 | 198½ | 199 | + ⅝ |
| 90 | 92 | 100 | Consolidated Ice pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ...... |
| 106¼ | 106⅜ | 150 | Delaware & Hudson | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | ...... |
| 150 | 152½ | 5 | Del., Lack. & West. | 149⅝ | 149⅝ | 149⅝ | 149⅝ | ...... |
| 50⅝ | 50⅞ | 170 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | + ¼ |
| 15½ | 16½ | 100 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ½ |
| 35 | 35⅝ | 111 | Erie 1st pf. | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| .. | .. | 50 | Ft. W. & D. C., st. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | ...... |
| 39⅝ | 39⅞ | 8,605 | General Electric | 39⅝ | 40⅜ | 39⅝ | 39⅞ | + ¼ |
| 24¾ | 25 | 250 | Hawaiian Sugar | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ½ |
| 107 | 107½ | 889 | Illinois Central, ex div. | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ½ |
| 56 | 57½ | 800 | Illinois Steel Co. | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | +1½ |
| 9¼ | 9½ | 50 | Iowa Central | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | ...... |
| 15⅝ | 16½ | 200 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 71 | 71½ | 180 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | — ¼ |
| 53⅜ | 54 | 2,000 | Louisville & Nashville | 54 | 54 | 53½ | 53⅝ | ...... |
| 106½ | 107 | 8,058 | Manhattan Con | 107 | 107⅛ | 106½ | 107 | ...... |
| 153 | 153½ | 798 | Metropolitan St. Ry. | 153½ | 154 | 153 | 153½ | ...... |
| 107¼ | 108½ | 800 | Michigan Central | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ¼ |
| 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ...... |
| 84½ | 85 | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | — ½ |
| 35⅝ | 36 | 2,580 | Missouri Pacific | 35⅝ | 36⅛ | 35⅝ | 35¾ | + ½ |
| 170¼ | 178 | 100 | Morris & Essex | 172 | 172 | 172 | 172 | + ½ |
| 31 | 31¼ | 2,247 | National Biscuit Co. | 30⅝ | 32¼ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | ...... |
| 93⅝ | 95 | 100 | National Biscuit Co. pf | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | ...... |
| 37½ | 37⅝ | 14,412 | National Lead Co. | 37 | 38⅛ | 37 | 37½ | + ⅝ |
| 109½ | 110½ | 20 | National Lead Co. pf. | 110 | 110¼ | 110 | 110¼ | ...... |
| 6½ | 7 | 1,180 | National Linseed Oil | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | ...... |
| 90 | 91½ | 100 | New Jersey Central | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | + ⅜ |
| 56⅜ | 57 | 2,855 | New York Air Brake | 57 | 57 | 55½ | 56⅝ | +2¼ |
| 118¼ | 118½ | 523 | New York Central | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | ...... |
| 188 | 191 | 26 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | ...... |
| 52⅞ | 53½ | 120 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | ...... |
| 6½ | 6¾ | 14 | North American | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | ...... |
| 29⅞ | 30 | 2,785 | Northern Pacific | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29¾ | 29⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 71⅞ | 72 | 5,897 | Northern Pacific pf. | 71⅞ | 72 | 71¼ | 71⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 128 | Ontario & Western | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 37 | 100 | Pacific Coast | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 30½ | 8,470 | Pacific Mail | 29⅝ | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 117 | 117⅞ | 206 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 116⅝ | 117 | 116⅝ | 117 | ...... |
| 98⅞ | 99 | 5,235 | People's Gas, Chicago | 99½ | 99½ | 98 | 99¼ | — ⅛ |
| 42½ | 43¼ | 200 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 43 | 43¼ | 43 | 43¼ | + ½ |
| 62½ | 65 | 200 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 62½ | 63 | 62½ | 63 | + ⅜ |
| .. | .. | 100 | Pull. Pal. Car Co. | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 | ...... |
| 189½ | 190 | 450 | P. P. Car Co., ex div. | 190 | 190 | 189½ | 189½ | ...... |
| 17½ | 18 | 20 | Reading | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | ...... |
| 41½ | 42 | 945 | Reading 1st pf. | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | + ¼ |
| 56½ | 58 | 50 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | ...... |
| 29⅛ | 29¼ | 200 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 29 | 29¼ | 29 | 29¼ | + ¼ |
| 5½ | 6 | 5 | St. Louis Southwest. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | ...... |
| 82 | 86 | 17 | St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 82 | 88 | 82 | 88 | ...... |
| 83⅝ | 83¾ | 850 | St. Paul & Omaha | 83⅛ | 83⅝ | 83⅛ | 83⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 19⅞ | 20¼ | 200 | Southern Pacific | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 81½ | 81¾ | 450 | Southern Railway pf. | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 760 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 25¾ | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12½ | 12¾ | 200 | Texas Pacific | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | ...... |
| 176 | 180 | 103 | Third Avenue | 178 | 178 | 178 | 178 | +4 |
| 23⅞ | 24 | 300 | Union Pacific | 24 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | ...... |
| 61⅝ | 61¾ | 8,835 | Union Pacific pf. | 61⅝ | 61⅞ | 61 | 61⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 5⅜ | 1,750 | U. P., D. & G., t. r. | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 7⅝ | 250 | United States Leather | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 68⅝ | 68½ | 10,214 | U. S. Leather pf. | 68¼ | 68⅝ | 68¼ | 68½ | + ¼ |
| 40¼ | 40⅝ | 23,105 | United States Rubber | 39½ | 40⅝ | 39 | 40½ | +1¼ |
| 99 | 99¼ | 6,130 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 96⅝ | 99½ | 96⅝ | 99 | +2½ |
| 19¼ | 19⅜ | 704 | Wabash pf. | 19¼ | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | ...... |
| 93½ | .. | 400 | West Chicago Street | 93⅝ | 93½ | 93⅝ | 93½ | + ⅛ |
| 92⅝ | 92⅞ | 3,252 | Western Union Tel. | 92⅝ | 93 | 92½ | 92⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 2 | 250 | W. & L. E., $2 as. pd. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ...... |
| 11⅝ | 13 | 400 | W. & L.E. pf., $3 as. pd. | 12 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 2 | 2½ | 5 | Wisconsin Central | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | ...... |
| Sales | | 285,585 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
1,500..........100
45,000..........100
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
5,000..........96¼
5,000..........96⅜
5,000..........97
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
11,000..........70⅝
5,000..........70¾
63,000..........70⅞
500..........70⅝
51,000..........71
Gen 4s
3,000..........95
2,000..........95⅛
3,000..........95
10,000b3..........95⅛
5,000..........95⅛
40,000..........95
21,000..........95¼
25,000b3..........95⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs
20,000..........111½
Registered
3,000..........111¼
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
4,000..........113
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
8,000..........103⅜
7,000..........104
2,000..........103½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
5,000..........114⅝
Bur, Ced R & N 1st
8,000..........107
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000..........108½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
5,000..........89½
12,000..........90
2,000..........90⅛
42,000..........90
1,000..........90⅛
3,000..........90
4,000..........90⅛
10,000..........90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
10,000..........39
2,000..........40
12,000..........40½
6,000..........41
2,000..........41⅜
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
1,000..........13
1,000..........13½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
5,000..........84½
59,000..........84⅝
3,000..........85
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000..........115
1,000s20f..........115
9,000..........115
Ches & O, R & A Div, 2d Consol 4s
15,000..........90
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s
1,000..........105½
Chic, M & St Paul, Chic & P Wn Div 5s
5,000..........116⅝
3,000..........116½
Chic, M & St Paul Cons 7s
1,000..........146¼
Chicago & Northwestern, 25-Year Deb 5s
1,000..........109¼
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
1,000..........104
Chic Term Tran 4s
1,000..........86¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
1,000..........110
Col Midland 2-4s
1,000..........57
3,000..........57¼
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs $65 Paid
3,000..........79
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
2,000s20f..........95½
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000..........92
Evans & T H Gen 5s
2,000..........85
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000c..........74
10,000..........73⅞
15,000..........74
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
10,000..........61½
3,000..........61⅝
14,000..........62
5,000..........61⅞
4,000..........62
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000..........102
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
4,000..........72⅞
1,000..........73
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000..........104
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented
4,000..........101
Louisville & Nashville Col Trust 5s
20,000..........106½
15,000..........104
Unified Gold 4s
5,000..........88⅜
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000..........76⅝
9,000..........77
Mil & No 1st, 1910, Consolidated
5,000..........121
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000..........89⅝
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d
3,000xi..........64
5,000..........64¼
14,000..........63⅞
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
3,000..........84⅜
1,000..........85
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
4,000..........104⅛
Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s
10,000..........78
1,000..........78½
19,000..........78
N Y Central 1st Coup
1,000..........116⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
2,000xi..........94⅜
2,000..........94½
1,000..........94⅝
47,000..........95
Mich Cent Col 3½s
34,000xi..........93¼
10,000..........93½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000..........105½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000..........106⅜
N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s
2,000..........100½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
10,000..........83½
10,000..........83⅝
5,000..........83⅞
5,000..........83¾
10,000s3..........83⅝
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
5,000..........99½
2,000..........99½
10,000..........99½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
6,000xi..........64
2,000..........64¼
60,000s3..........64¼
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
3,000..........106
3,000..........105½
Oregon R & Nav 4s
15,000..........97½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
500..........105
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000xi..........125½
Inc A 5s
10,000..........79¼
Oregon Short Line, Inc B & Col Trust
10,000..........58½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000..........108⅝
Reading Co Gen 4s
10,000..........82⅝
15,000..........82½
20,000..........82⅝
1,000..........82⅞
Rio Grande Wn 1st
9,000..........88½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
24,000..........99
St L & S F G M 5s
3,000..........104⅞
St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s
35,000..........95½
12,000..........96⅝
5,000..........96½
St L Southwn 1st
3,000..........78
17,000..........78⅛
4,000..........78¼
15,000..........78⅛
San An & Ar P 4s
20,000..........70⅝
25,000..........70½
1,000..........70¾
15,000..........70½
15,000..........70⅝
15,000..........70¾
125,000..........70⅞
5,000..........71
60,000..........70⅞
1,000..........71
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000..........95⅝
14,000..........96
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000..........106¼
9,000..........106⅜
Southn Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
11,000..........100⅝
So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000..........108⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000..........94⅝
10,000..........94⅞
10,000b3..........94⅞
1,000..........94⅝
Standard R & T Inc
5,000..........14¼
5,000..........14½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
1,000..........106½
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
5,000..........48
2,000..........48⅛
1,000..........48
Union Pacific 4s
25,000..........97¾
12,000..........97⅝
1,500..........97⅝
87,000..........97⅝
10,000..........97⅝
6,000..........97¾
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
16,000..........73
10,000..........73¼
5,000..........73⅛
1,000..........73⅞
15,000..........73¼
10,000..........73⅜
9,000..........73¼
10,000..........73
15,000..........73¼
10,000..........73⅜
35,000..........73½
10,000..........73⅜
50,000..........73⅞
1,000..........73⅝
5,000..........73½
21,000..........73⅜
10,000..........73⅞
10,000..........73⅝
1,000..........74
13,000..........73⅞
Wabash Deb, Series B
15,000..........28¾
Warren Railroad 2d
1,000..........106
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
3,000..........56¼
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000..........47¼
4,000..........47½
20,000..........47¼

Total sales..........$2,082,000

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $254,844,215 |
| Gold reserve | 189,444,714 |
| Net silver | 18,552,166 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 46,621,829 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 4,477,727 |
| Total receipts this day | 2,531,779 |
| Total receipts this month | 2,531,779 |
| Total receipts this year | 46,378,887 |
| Total expenditures this day | 1,601,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 1,601,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 75,864,475 |
| Deposits in National banks | 58,266,017 |
| National bank notes received for redemption to-day | 392,975 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue | 1,934,748 |
| Customs | 485,093 |
| Miscellaneous | 111,937 |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Biscuit common to-day was very active—between 30⅛ at the opening and 31¼ at the close. The preferred opened at 94, declined ⅛, and advanced to 94⅛. West Chicago sold at 94@93½ regular and 94½ account. One share of Chicago City Railway stock went at 275, but later 117 shares were sold for 270. Match advanced half a point from 133¾.

Settlements to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 26 |
| C. & Chi., C. & D. Co. | 58¼ |
| Diamond Match Co. of Illinois | 133⅝ |
| National Biscuit Co. com. | 31 |
| National Biscuit Co. pf. | 94 |
| Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. | 5¼ |
| Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf. | 28¼ |
| Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. | 6¼ |
| Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf. | 31½ |
| Chicago Packing & Provision Co. | 28 |
| Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf. | 48⅛ |
| North Chicago St. Railroad | 211 |
| West Chicago St. Railroad | 94 |
| South Side Elevated | 59 |
| Lake St. Elevated | 12⅜ |
| Lake St. Elevated t. c. | 10 |
| Street's W. S. Car Line | 18½ |
| American Steel & W. common | 39 |
| American Steel & W. pf. | 86 |

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Wolverine was active and strong to-day, touching 24¾, while Butte was heavy, selling off ⅝ to 25¼. Other mining stocks were firm. Home railway shares were strong, Albany gaining ½ more, to 226; Lowell, 1¼, to 224¼, and Fitchburg preferred 1, to 102, while Maine and New Haven held at 163 and 190½, respectively. Westinghouse Electric common was up ⅝, at 26, and preferred 1, at 55. It was a strong market all around, and even the comparative quiet after midday did not see any diminution of firmness. Late in the afternoon Arnold ran up to 17½, an advance of 1¾. West End Street Railway was strong at 86. Humboldt gained ¼, to 5⅝, and Old Dominion ¾, to 25½. Boston Elevated sold at 66 ex dividend.

Closing bid and asked:

### Railroad Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 225½ | .. |
| Boston & Lowell | 224 | .. |
| Boston & Maine | 163 | .. |
| Boston and Providence | 280 | .. |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards | 116½ | 117½ |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf. | 120 | .. |
| Fitchburg pf. | 102 | .. |
| Maine Central | 130 | .. |
| Old Colony | 193 | 195 |
| West End | 85¾ | 86 |

### Mining Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allouez | 4¼ | 4½ |
| Arnold | 17½ | .. |
| Atlantic | 27 | 28 |
| Boston & Cripple Creek | .. | .30 |
| Boston & Montana | 20 | .. |
| Butte & Boston | 25¼ | 25½ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 570 | 575 |
| Centennial | 14½ | 15 |
| Franklin | 12 | 13 |
| Gold Coin Mines | .92½ | 1 |
| Napa, (quicksilver,) | 7 | .. |
| Osceola | 47 | 47½ |
| Pioneer, (gold) | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| Quincy | 112 | 114 |
| Santa Ysabel | 5¼ | 6 |
| Tamarack | 153 | 154 |
| Tecumseh | 2½ | .. |
| Wolverine | 24½ | 24¾ |

### Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone | 276 | 278 |
| Dominion Coal | 23¾ | 24 |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 108 | 109 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | .. | 185 |
| Erie Telephone | 69½ | 70 |
| General Electric | 39¾ | 40 |
| General Electric pf. | 94 | 96 |
| Illinois Steel | 57 | 58 |
| Lamson Cons. Store Service | 21½ | 22¼ |
| New England Telephone | 133 | 135 |
| Philadelphia Company | 31 | 32 |
| Pullman Palace Car | 190 | .. |
| United States Oil | 14½ | .. |
| United States Rubber | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| Westinghouse Electric | 25⅝ | 26½ |
| Westinghouse Electric pf. | 54½ | 55½ |

### Unlisted Securities.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Merced Gold Mining | 5¼ | 6¼ |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining | 25 | 25½ |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Monday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .. | .11 |
| Alpha Con. | .04 | .05 |
| Andes | .06 | .06 |
| Belcher | .19 | .18 |
| Best & Belcher | .19 | .18 |
| Bullion | .04 | .. |
| Caledonia | .24 | .22 |
| Challenge Con. | .. | .20 |
| Chollar | .19 | .21 |
| Confidence | .. | .48 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .. | .42 |
| Crown Point | .11 | .11 |
| Exchequer | .03 | .. |
| Gould & Curry | .10 | .09 |
| Hale & Norcross | .20 | .20 |
| Julia | .01 | .. |
| Justice | .04 | .03 |
| Kentuck Con. | .04 | .08 |
| Mexican | .16 | .16 |
| Occidental Con. | .59 | .57 |
| Ophir | .33 | .37 |
| Overman | .07 | .08 |
| Potosi | .20 | .21 |
| Savage | .13 | .14 |
| Scorpion | .01 | .01 |
| Sierra Nevada | .56 | .54 |
| Silver Hill | .03 | .04 |
| Standard | 1.65 | 1.60 |
| Union Con. | .28 | .29 |
| Utah Con. | .06 | .07 |
| Yellow Jacket | .23 | .24 |

Silver bars, 57⅞; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Monday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 2¼ | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| Anaconda | 30 | 40 | 35 | 40 |
| Anchoria | 69 | 72½ | 70 | 72½ |
| Argentum | 21½ | 23 | 21 | 24 |
| Battle Mountain | 29½ | 30¾ | 30 | 33½ |
| Columbine Victor | 15¼ | 15½ | 14¼ | 15½ |
| Consolidated | 7½ | 7¾ | 7½ | 8 |
| El Paso | 7¾ | 8 | 7¾ | 8 |
| Elkton | 91½ | 92 | 91¾ | 92 |
| Gibson | 19½ | 20¼ | 19½ | 21 |
| Gold Coin | 91 | 91¼ | 90½ | 91¼ |
| Gold King | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Golden Fleece | [illegible] | 25 | [illegible] | 25 |
| Garfield | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | 10¼ |
| Isabella | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23 |
| Jefferson | 7 | 9 | 6⅞ | 8 |
| Lillie | 90¼ | 90¾ | 89½ | 90 |
| Matoa | 21½ | 21¾ | 21 | 22 |
| Moon Anchor | 92 | 93½ | 92 | 92½ |
| Pharmacist | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3¾ |
| Portland | 111½ | 112½ | 112 | 114 |
| Rawlings | 12½ | 13 | 12½ | 13½ |
| Rosa | 12 | 12½ | 11½ | 12½ |
| Union | 12½ | 12¾ | 12 | 12½ |
| Work | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891, ex int. | 96½ | .. | Consol. Ice | 38½ | 41 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 60 | 80 |
| 3s, r., 1918, w. i. | 104⅝ | 104¾ | Den. & R. G. | 12¼ | 12⅝ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 33 | 35 |
| 3s, c., 1918, w. i. | 104⅝ | 104¾ | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 30 | .. | Norfolk So. | 60 | 66 |
| 3s, 1918, small, w.i. | 104 | 105 | Eastern Elevator | .. | 60 | Nor. & West. | 14½ | 16 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 110½ | 111¼ | E. E. L. of N. Y. | 126 | 131 | Ont. Mining | 4 | 5 |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 111 | 111¾ | E. E. L. of Bklyn. | 122 | .. | Oregon R. & N. | 48½ | 50 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 127½ | 128 | Eighth Avenue | 350 | .. | Ore. R. & N. pf. | 69 | 71 |
| 4s, c., 1925, ex int. | 127½ | 128 | Erie | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | Oregon S. L. | 28 | 31 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 111⅝ | 112⅝ | Erie 2d pf. | 17 | 18½ | Pac. Coast 1st pf. | 83 | 88 |
| 5s, c., 1904, ex int. | 111⅝ | 112⅝ | Ev. & T. H. | 25½ | 26 | Pac. Coast 2d pf. | 55 | 59 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 102 | .. | Ev. & T. H. pf. | 50 | 56 | Penn. Coal | 325 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 101 | .. | Ft. Wth. & R. G. | 10 | 12 | Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 1 | 1½ |
| D. Col. 3-65s, ex i. | 116 | .. | Gt. Northern pf. | 129½ | 130 | Peo. & East. | 3½ | 6 |
| Adams Ex. | 102 | 105 | Homestake | 52 | .. | P., Ft. W. & C. | 170 | .. |
| Alb. & Sus. | 190 | 220 | Ill. Cent. L. L. | 95 | 100 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 6 | 8 |
| American Coal | 120 | 140 | Iowa Central pf. | 31½ | 33 | Quicksilver | 1⅜ | .. |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | 24 | 30 | Joliet & Chicago | 160 | .. | Quicksilver pf. | 5½ | 8 |
| Ann Arbor | 10⅜ | 11 | Kanawha & Mich. | 5½ | 6½ | Reading 2d pf. | 20½ | 21 |
| Ann Arbor pf. | 35½ | 37 | Keokuk & D. M. | 4 | 5 | Rens. & Saratoga | 180 | .. |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 6 | 7 | K. & D. M. pf. | 17 | 19 | Rome, W. & O. | 122 | .. |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 104 | 108 | Keokuk & West. | 29 | 31 | Rio Gr. W. | 26¼ | 29½ |
| Buff., R. & P. | 27 | 29 | Laclede Gas | 51½ | 52 | Rio Gr. W. pf. | 66½ | 68 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 66 | 67 | Laclede Gas pf. | 92 | 93 | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. | 6½ | 7¼ |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 75 | .. | L. E. & W. | 13½ | 15 | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf. | 19 | 21¼ |
| Chi. & Alton | 160 | .. | Lake Shore | 190½ | 196 | St. L. & San Fran. | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 172 | .. | Long Island | 47 | 53 | St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. | 61 | 62 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 55 | 59 | Manhattan Beach | 3 | 6 | St. L. S. W. pf. | 10¾ | 11¼ |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf. | 106 | 107½ | Md. Coal pf. | 45 | 52 | St. P. & Duluth | 19 | 21 |
| Chi. Gt. W., deb. | 71½ | 75 | Mexican Central | 4⅝ | 5¼ | St. P., M. & M. | 160 | 163 |
| Chi., Ind. & L. | 10 | 10½ | Mex. Nat. certfs. | ½ | 1 | St. P. & O. pf. | 152 | 158 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | 175 | .. | Minn. & St. L. | 28½ | 29½ | Sil. bull. certfs. | 58½ | 59¼ |
| Chi. Term. Tr. | 7½ | 8 | M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 89 | 90 | Sixth Avenue | 200 | .. |
| Chi. T. Tr. pf. | 28 | 30 | M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 58½ | 59⅝ | Southern Ry. | 8⅜ | 8¾ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 84 | 87 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 6 | .. | Standard R. & T. | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| C., L. & W. pf. | 40 | 49 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 18 | .. | Tol. & O. C. | .. | 20 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 170 | .. | Minn. Iron | 71 | 73 | Tol. & O. C. pf. | 20 | 40 |
| C. C. & I. Dev. | ¾ | 1¼ | Mobile & Ohio | 27 | 27½ | U. S. Express | 41 | 44 |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1½ | 2¾ | Nat. Starch | 6 | 7 | Wabash | .. | 7⅛ |
| Col. Fuel & I. | 20½ | 21 | Nat. St. 1st pf. | 70 | 80 | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 118 | 125 |
| Col. & H. Coal | 4 | 5¼ | Nat. St. 2d pf. | 16 | 30 | Wis. Cent. pf. | 5 | 6 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | 21½ | 24 | New Cent. C. | 35 | 42 | | | |
| Consol. Coal | 40 | .. | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 12½ | 13½ | | | |

*Last-recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

## STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

| BANKS. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits with Clearing-House Agent. | Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies. | Net Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York City: | | | | | | | |
| Astor Place | $250,000 | $2,879,200 | $191,100 | $38,400 | $228,900 | $155,000 | $2,537,800 |
| Colonial | 100,000 | 719,400 | 19,000 | 54,200 | 136,600 | ...... | 809,200 |
| Columbia | 300,000 | 1,771,000 | 104,000 | 96,000 | 152,000 | 227,000 | 1,987,000 |
| Eleventh Ward | 100,000 | 1,165,300 | 65,600 | 81,300 | 432,400 | ...... | 1,624,300 |
| 14th Street | 100,000 | 688,900 | 26,700 | 36,800 | 156,000 | ...... | 873,000 |
| Franklin Nat. | 200,000 | 381,000 | 84,000 | 6,000 | 72,000 | ...... | 480,000 |
| Gansevoort | 200,000 | 653,500 | 32,900 | 46,200 | 15,700 | 28,500 | 518,300 |
| Hamilton | 200,000 | 1,192,100 | 55,700 | 75,000 | 51,900 | ...... | 1,186,100 |
| Hide & L. Nat. | 500,000 | 2,055,300 | 287,700 | 119,700 | 215,100 | ...... | 1,692,300 |
| Home | 100,000 | 431,500 | 90,500 | 46,500 | 126,100 | 25,500 | 596,200 |
| Hudson River | 200,000 | 1,164,000 | 27,000 | 67,000 | 82,000 | ...... | 1,058,000 |
| Mount Morris | 250,000 | 1,304,600 | 60,800 | 90,700 | 76,600 | 131,200 | 1,589,700 |
| Mutual | 200,000 | 881,100 | 26,600 | 102,500 | 169,600 | 1,800 | 890,200 |
| 19th Ward | 100,000 | 564,300 | 194,00 | 91,000 | 110,300 | 5,900 | 754,000 |
| Plaza | 100,000 | 898,800 | 85,300 | 76,600 | 874,200 | ...... | 1,184,600 |
| Riverside | 100,000 | 676,800 | 7,000 | 30,400 | 65,800 | ...... | 654,700 |
| State | 100,000 | 1,359,000 | 61,000 | 81,000 | 60,000 | 164,000 | 1,580,000 |
| 19th Ward | 100,000 | 564,300 | 19,400 | 70,900 | 106,400 | 125,500 | 1,441,400 |
| 23d Ward | 100,000 | 692,400 | 25,000 | 74,900 | 53,500 | 57,800 | 804,600 |
| Union Square | 200,000 | 1,830,800 | 145,200 | 174,200 | 460,800 | ...... | 2,397,700 |
| Yorkville | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 128,100 | 82,000 | 90,400 | 100,000 | 1,178,500 |
| Astor Nat | 300,000 | 1,345,800 | 259,800 | 297,800 | 116,600 | ...... | 1,552,000 |
| Brooklyn: | | | | | | | |
| Bedford | 150,000 | 1,006,600 | 27,400 | 69,900 | 126,700 | 85,000 | 1,136,000 |
| Broadway | 100,000 | 1,269,000 | 23,700 | 164,200 | 217,600 | ...... | 1,512,000 |
| Brooklyn | 300,000 | 1,225,300 | 86,100 | 42,000 | 172,500 | 58,600 | 1,282,700 |
| 8th Ward | 100,000 | 292,100 | 14,800 | 20,000 | 44,400 | 2,000 | 238,400 |
| Fifth Avenue | 100,000 | 526,400 | 19,900 | 20,800 | 41,700 | 9,200 | 465,700 |
| Fulton | 200,000 | 806,400 | 60,700 | 36,200 | 224,800 | ...... | 813,300 |
| Kings County | 150,000 | 604,100 | 37,100 | 26,800 | 66,000 | ...... | 557,500 |
| Manfrs.' Nat. | 252,000 | 2,048,400 | 214,200 | 279,900 | 396,300 | ...... | 2,523,600 |
| Mechanics' | 500,000 | 2,338,700 | 93,300 | 113,000 | 152,200 | ...... | 2,216,700 |
| Mech. & T'd'rs'. | 100,000 | 854,600 | 60,200 | 46,100 | 170,300 | 45,400 | 968,000 |
| Nassau Nat. | 300,000 | 3,933,000 | 320,000 | 280,000 | 610,000 | 78,000 | 4,458,000 |
| National City | 300,000 | 2,231,000 | 209,000 | 313,000 | 417,000 | 106,000 | 2,807,000 |
| North Side | 100,000 | 491,200 | 11,900 | 57,400 | 145,800 | 600,000 | 1,251,800 |
| People's | 100,000 | 656,600 | 47,500 | 28,900 | 105,700 | 38,100 | 755,100 |
| Queens County, Bk., (L. I. City) | 100,000 | 1,721,600 | 123,300 | 144,200 | 473,300 | 100,000 | 2,390,400 |
| Schermerhorn | 100,000 | 470,100 | 24,400 | 32,000 | 159,500 | ...... | 533,900 |
| 17th Ward | 100,000 | 408,300 | 7,100 | 31,200 | 109,300 | ...... | 367,200 |
| Sprague Nat | 200,000 | 1,009,900 | 106,800 | 15,000 | 350,000 | 14,000 | 1,045,000 |
| 26th Ward | 100,000 | 368,600 | 8,400 | 14,100 | 65,500 | 1,500 | 358,400 |
| Union | 100,000 | 291,400 | 6,700 | 13,500 | 26,500 | 40,000 | 240,700 |
| Wallabout | 100,000 | 473,800 | 12,400 | 42,600 | 99,200 | 59,200 | 561,400 |
| Other Cities: | | | | | | | |
| 1st Nat., J. C. | 400,000 | 3,821,000 | 167,700 | 233,700 | 734,700 | 1,114,800 | 5,924,400 |
| Hud. Co. N., J. C. | 250,000 | 1,904,400 | 110,700 | 69,700 | 205,100 | 208,500 | 1,828,500 |
| 2d Nat., J. C. | 250,000 | 1,455,200 | 54,200 | 56,000 | 484,900 | ...... | 1,428,800 |
| 3d Nat., J. C. | 200,000 | 811,600 | 27,500 | 76,300 | 107,000 | 133,200 | 890,800 |
| 1st Nat., H'b'k'n | 110,000 | 1,593,000 | 111,700 | 84,000 | 123,200 | 6,700 | 1,338,100 |
| 2d Nat., H'b'k'n. | 125,000 | 664,400 | 39,900 | 46,500 | 60,000 | 117,800 | 758,400 |
| B'k of Stat. Isl. | 25,000 | 386,200 | 19,000 | 28,100 | 98,300 | 600 | 484,500 |
| 1st Nat., S. I. | 100,000 | 510,000 | 20,700 | 30,000 | 121,300 | ...... | 524,500 |
| Total | $9,012,000 | $58,479,700 | $3,841,900 | $4,206,200 | $9,461,700 | $3,830,800 | $66,990,800 |

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BALTIMORE & OHIO— | | | |
| Month June | $2,328,015 | $2,206,798 | $2,189,891 |
| Fiscal year | 27,579,397 | 25,582,120 | 28,944,782 |
| CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| 3d week July | 11,848 | 8,520 | 15,949 |
| BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for quarter ended June 30— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 963,375 | 806,086 | 826,311 |
| Op. expenses | 609,385 | 571,740 | 550,722 |
| Net earnings | 353,990 | 234,346 | 275,589 |
| Other income | 5,062 | 7,096 | 11,156 |
| Total | 359,052 | 241,442 | 286,745 |
| Charges | 231,519 | 213,288 | 214,893 |
| Surplus | 127,533 | 28,164 | 71,852 |
| DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 711,723 | 616,815 | 656,147 |
| Op. expenses | 422,775 | 339,407 | 378,842 |
| Net earnings | 288,948 | 277,408 | 277,305 |
| Prop. exp. to gross earnings | 60¼ | 55 | 57⅝ |
| Charges | 225,210 | 201,116 | 203,470 |
| Surplus | 63,738 | 76,292 | 73,835 |
| For twelve months ended June 30— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 8,342,928 | 6,945,114 | 7,551,186 |
| Net earnings | 3,325,327 | 2,869,778 | 3,208,406 |
| Charges | 2,476,824 | 2,365,582 | 2,367,446 |
| Surplus | 848,502 | 504,195 | 834,959 |
| Div. on preferred stock | 591,250 | 473,000 | 616,567 |
| Surplus | 257,252 | 31,195 | 218,391 |
| MEXICAN CENTRAL for June— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,104,257 | 1,080,805 | 736,900 |
| Net earnings | 382,262 | 315,725 | 254,586 |
| For six months— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 6,789,298 | 6,567,753 | [illegible] |
| Net earnings | 2,161,240 | 2,191,516 | 1,714,876 |
| SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Memphis Division) for June— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 100,029 | 106,449 | 91,982 |
| Exp. and taxes | 81,926 | 85,254 | 78,939 |
| Net earnings | 18,103 | 21,195 | 13,043 |
| For the fiscal year— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,552,500 | 1,360,601 | 1,348,538 |
| Net earnings | 402,647 | 335,096 | 288,282 |

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | .73 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .38½ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .27½ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $4.65 |
| Cotton, middling | 6 1-16 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .06 |
| Sugar, granulated | .05⅝ |
| Molasses, O. K. prime | .30 |
| Beef, family | 11.50 |
| Beef hams | 22.00 |
| Tallow, prime | .03¼ |
| Pork, mess | 10.00 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160 lb | .05⅝ |
| Lard, prime | 5.70 |
| Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry | 11.25 |
| Butter, creamery, Western | .19 |

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Flour slow; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@75c; No. 2 red, 65¼@65¾c; No. 2 corn, 33@33⅛c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¼@34c; No. 2 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 24¼@25c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 40¼@40½c; No. 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 86c; prime timothy seed, $2.57½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.40@$9.45; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.30@$5.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$6; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged.

### COTTON.

Naturally our market was a small one with the Liverpool market closed Saturday, and again yesterday. During this English holiday interval crop news has been conflicting with a bullish tendency. It is claimed that in the Mississippi Valley and in the territory east of that region rains have continued to the serious disadvantage of the crop. Yesterday's weather bulletins tended to justify such a position. On the other hand, generous rains have been reported in Texas, Oklahama, and Arkansas, where moisture has long been needed. The question has been: "How will the English cotton trade size up the crop news, and what sort of cables will we get Tuesday morning?" Our market yesterday morning opened quiet but firm at an advance of 2 to 4 points, showing but little further change for the rest of the session, and closed steady at a net advance of 3 to 5 points.

Spot cotton ruled quiet and closed steady at unchanged prices; middling, upland, 6 1-16c.; middling, Gulf, 6 5-16c.; against 8c. and 8¼c., respectively, last year.

Southern spot markets, middling, New Orleans, 5 11-16c.; St. Louis, 5 13-16c.; Mobile, 5⅝c.; Galveston, 5 11-16c.; Norfolk, 5⅝c.; Baltimore, 6⅛c.; Charleston, 5¼c.; Louisville, 6c.; Memphis, 5⅝c.; Wilmington, 5⅝c.; Savannah, 5 11-16c.; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 5.88 | 5.89 | 5.87 | 5.88@ |
| September | 5.90 | 5.92 | 5.90 | 5.91@5.92 |
| October | 5.93 | 5.96 | 5.93 | 5.96@ |
| November | 5.96 | 5.98 | 5.96 | 5.98@5.99 |
| December | 6.00 | 6.03 | 6.00 | 6.02@6.03 |
| January | 6.04 | 6.06 | 6.03 | 6.05@6.06 |
| February | 6.06 | 6.08 | 6.08 | 6.08@6.09 |
| March | 6.11 | 6.11 | 6.11 | 6.12@6.13 |
| April | .... | .... | .... | 6.15@6.17 |
| May | 6.17 | 6.18 | 6.17 | 6.19@6.20 |

## FUTURES.

### NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| September | 69¼ | 69 5-16 | 68⅝ | 69¼ |
| December | 69⅛ | 69¼ | 68⅞ | 69 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| September | 37½ | 37⅝ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ |
| December | 38 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38⅛ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| September | .. | .. | .. | 26¾ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| September | .. | .. | .. | $5.75 |

### CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| August | 65⅝ | 65¾ | 65⅝ | 65¾ |
| September | 64¼ | 64⅝ | 63⅝ | 64⅝ |
| December | 64½ | 64⅞ | 63 13-16 | 64⅞ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| August | 33 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ |
| September | 33¼ | 33⅜ | 32 11-16 | 33⅜ |
| December | 33⅝ | 34 | 33¼ | 34 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| August | .. | .. | .. | 21⅛ |
| September | 20⅝ | 20 15-16 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| September | $5.45 | $5.45 | $5.45 | $5.45 |
| December | 5.45 | 5.50 | 5.45 | 5.50 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| September | 5.40 | 5.45 | 5.40 | 5.45 |
| December | 5.45 | 5.47½ | 5.45 | 5.47½ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| September | 9.35 | 9.47½ | 9.35 | 9.47½ |
| December | 9.45 | 9.57½ | 9.45 | 9.57½ |

## BREADSTUFFS.

### Wheat.

Developments in wheat yesterday were confined to a narrow speculative trade and a still narrower price level, with closing figures practically unchanged from Saturday. In the absence of foreign weekly statistics, owing to Liverpool's holiday, local bears attacked the market after the opening and forced September off to 68⅝c, around which price it hung until the late afternoon, when a general upward movement took place in all grain markets, led by corn, restoring all previous declines. Efforts made to stimulate bull sentiment on the fact that Winter wheat receipts were disappointingly small failed to accomplish their purpose, largely on account of the indifference of speculation. The visible supply, moreover, instead of showing the million-bushel decrease predicted on Saturday, lost only 289,000 bushels during the week and encouraged aggressive action on the short side at midday, which eventually led to the market being oversold.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—August, 78c; September, 62⅝c; December, 62¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 78c; August, 66⅝c; September, 64⅝c; December, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—Northern, 82c; No. 2 Northern, 77c.

### Oats.

No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 82¼c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 27@28½c; track white, 31@37c.

### Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48¼@49c, free on board, afloat; 43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Old malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

### Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; Winter straights, $4@$4.40; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.80, (to arrive.) RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Flour—First patents, $4.15@$4.25; second patents, $4.10@$4.20.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10.25; family, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.25; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 18 lbs, 5¼c; 16 lbs, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lbs, 6¾c; 12 lbs, 6¼c; 14 lbs, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 16 lbs, 7c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¼c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $5@$5.25; refined, South America, $6.40; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4⅜@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

### COFFEE.

There was the usual narrow, featureless market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday after a steady opening at an advance of 10 points. Only two lots changed hands on the call; up to 12 M. business had reached only 2,000 bags, and for the entire session the transactions were limited to a total of 12,000 bags, with the market finally barely steady at a net advance of 5@10 points. The early firmness of the market resulted from higher European cables, Havre advancing ½f, and finishing with a half holiday. The Hamburg market advanced ¼@½ pfennig. The advantage of the European improvement was weakened by the indications of a continued large movement of new crop Brazilian coffee, Rio and Santos together cabling further receipts of 32,000 bags. In addition to this pressure was the unfavorable influence of small warehouse deliveries in the United States and a very slack demand for spot coffee at New York and other leading markets.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | ... | ... | ... | 5.35@5.45 |
| September | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.45@5.50 |
| October | 5.55 | 5.55 | 5.50 | 5.45@5.50 |
| November | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 5.50@5.65 |
| December | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.65 | 5.60@5.65 |
| January | ... | ... | ... | 5.65@5.70 |
| February | ... | ... | ... | 5.70@5.75 |
| March | ... | ... | ... | 5.75@5.80 |
| April | ... | ... | ... | 5.80@5.85 |
| May | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.90 | 5.85@5.90 |
| June | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.00@6.10 |

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, steady; Hamburg, ½@¾ pfennig higher; Havre, ½f higher; January, 37.25; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.75; May, 37.75; June, 38; July, 38; August, 36.50; September, 36.50; October, 36.50; November, 36.50; December, 37.

### SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

### OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23¼c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 35@36c; American boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

### WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed, XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed, X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed, fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21½c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

### METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; lake copper, ingot, $11.50; tin, $15.65; lead, $3.92½; spelter, $4.00.

### NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 26¼@27c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 1.—Spirits of turpentine, 24½@25c; resin, 92½@97½c; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1.—Spirits of turpentine firm; 25¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—Turpentine, 24½c; resin unchanged.

### LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.60@$5.35; Texans, $4.35@$4.75; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.60; cows, $1.75@$3.60. Cable slow and lower; live cattle, 10@10½c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c per lb. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$6.50; tops, $6.65@$6.75; buttermilks, $3.50@$4; city-dressed veals, 7½@9½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5@$6.80. HOGS—$4.25@$4.55.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Little Business Among Brokers or at Auction—To-day's Salesroom Offerings.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for J. C. Maguire to J. B. Miller, for $75,000, the four-story dwelling 246 Central Park West, 24 by 90 by 100. Mr. Miller gives in part payment his residence on the Hudson, near Newburg.

Thomas J. Jenkins is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 110, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, the sale of which by Martin Metzger has been reported.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Bertha Gants, for $15,500, the four-story brick tenement, 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 30 by 100.11.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,441; subject to another mortgage for $30,635.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 645 First Avenue and 345 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 24.8¼ by 78, four-story brick building, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,345.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Mosholu Avenue, south side, 125 feet east of the Boulevard, or Fieldston Avenue, 75 by 261, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,818.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Pilgrim Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Mildred Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 35, Arthur McBurney of 695 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

### Alterations.

No. 30 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 50, T. M. Burton, owner and contractor; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,183 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, William C. Schermerhorn of 49 West Twenty-third Street, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 14 Delancey Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store, L. G. Appleby of 191 Broadway, owner; G. Seamon of 14 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $850.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 1, 1898.

| | |
|---|---|
| AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 81st St, 27.2x100; Robert Gordon and others to Peter Doelger | 75,000 |
| AVENUE A, w s, 24.8 ft s of 8th St, 24.1x70; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Theodore Keller | 18,000 |
| BRADHURST AV, w s, 209.5 ft s of 145th St, 18.11x72.9x18.3x75.3; Catherine Dellamore to E. M. Bradley | 1 |
| COLUMBUS AV, e s, 46.2 ft s of 84th St, 27x100; Charles Reckling and wife to William E. Callender, 1-3 part | 1 |
| HENRY ST, 184, 23.10x100; Elias Hershfield to Rachel Phillips | 1 |
| HENRY ST, 210, s s, 23.9x90; Urry Goodman and wife to Alice P. Morris | 75,000 |
| LEWIS ST, 55, 25x100; Jennie Miller and another to Aaron Wiltcher and another | 19,000 |
| LOT 161, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt; Tillie M. Stadler to Frank W. Gordon | 600 |
| LOT 272 Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Frank W. Gordon and others to Tillie M. Stadler | 2,800 |
| MAIN ST, n s, adjoining land of Sands Valentine, 40x200, 24th Ward; Thomas Gore to Henry W. F. Fredricks | 200 |
| SHIEL ST, s s, Lot 786, map of Laconia Park; Joseph J. Rebholz to Lena J. Rebholz | 450 |
| TIFFANY ST, s e corner of 167th St, 74.8x100x25x85.10 to 167th St x74.8; Emma G. Bratton to Robert W. Haff | 1 |
| WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 7th St, 23.9x105; Martin Norz and wife to Catherine Norz | 1 |
| 6TH ST, s s, 274.9 ft w of Avenue A, 23.11x—x irregular; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Ernst Kunath and others | 16,000 |
| 7TH ST, 260, s s, 22.8x90.10; Sigmund Kraus and wife to Abraham Taube | 15,000 |
| 16TH ST, 327 East, 22.5x92; Stuyvesant F. Morris and wife to Gerson Hyman and another | 13,000 |
| 71ST ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x145.4; Adaline A. Taylor to John E. and Lauren A. Warner | 4,000 |
| 76TH ST, 36 West, 20x102.2; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Frederick Spiegelberg | 42,500 |
| 93D ST, n s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x86x15x86.8; Mary Sproul to Garret Van Iderstine | 21,000 |
| 104TH ST, s s, 193.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; George W. Akerly and wife to Elizabeth Roettinger | 6,500 |
| 164TH ST, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 10x100; Lewis S. Horton to Carl Wurm | 2,500 |
| 114TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, 105x100.11; Charles Gahren and wife to Leo S. Bing | 1 |
| 114TH ST, s s, 173.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.3x100.9; Leo S. Bing to Emil Levi | 1 |
| 116TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Peter Doelger and wife to Robert Gordon | 10,000 |
| 118TH ST, 54 East, 20x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Frank Moss | 1,500 |
| 120TH ST, 353 West, 17x100.11; Cordelia Simpson to Flora C. Sprague Hazard | 15,500 |
| 122D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11x irregular; Samuel C. Baum and wife to Otto Ocker | 10,000 |

### Recorded Leases.

| | |
|---|---|
| FENNELL, George, to Henry Breuning; 451 East 83d St, 4½ years | $2,900 |
| FREYGANG, George, to Emil Maring; 2,456 2d Av, 9 months 22 days | 840 |
| SACKETT, Harriet M., to Margaret G. Hayes; 328 Lenox Av, 5 years | 1,020 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| BELL, Isidora, to George Brockway and others, trustees, &c.; e s of Mapes Av, 50 ft s of Zulette Av, 5 years | $500 |
| BINNINGER, Ernest, to Henry E. Schwab; 101 1st Av, saloon lease, installments | 2,500 |
| CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to Henry Raabe & Sons; s s of 116th St, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year | 1,100 |
| CAMPBELL, Margaret, to William B. Ast; 1,557 Madison Av, 5 years | 15,000 |
| COSGROVE, Philip, to Mary S. Wood; n w corner of Grand Av and Andrews Place, 2 years | 3,000 |
| FISHER, Alfred W., to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 30th St, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years | 7,000 |
| FOWLER, Geo. E., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Prospect Av, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, 1 year | 17,000 |
| FOWLER, Geo. E., to S. Gertrude Palen; e. s. of Prospect Av, 162 ft n. e. of Westchester Av, 1 year | 4,098 |
| GARDNER, Annie P., to Sarah E. Green; s s of Decatur Av, 125 ft e of Moshulu Parkway; also s s of Decatur Av, 100 ft e of Moshulu Parkway | 500 |
| KAVANAGH, Bernard, to Emma C. Orr; e s of Webster Av, 158.3 ft n of 169th St, 2 years | 4,500 |
| HAZARD, Flora C. S., to Robert Adams and another; 353 West 120th St, 3 years | 10,000 |
| HENNESSY, Mary, to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c.; s e corner of Park Av and 95th St, 3 years | 18,000 |
| HUNTER, Marianna J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 255 ft West of 84th St, 5 years | 7,000 |
| HYMAN, Gerson, and another, to Stuyvesant F. Morris; 327 East 16th St, 1 year | 10,000 |
| KELLER, Theodore, to Abraham Goldsmith; w s of Avenue A, 24.8 ft s of 8th St, 5 years | 10,000 |
| KILLENBERG, Mary M., to Paul A. Noller; Lot 54, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 5 years | 800 |
| KUNATH, Ernst and others, to Abraham Goldsmith; s. s. of 6th St, 274.9 ft w of Av. A, ½ and 3 years (two mortgages) | 10,500 |
| LUCY, Eliza M., to John Bigelow and others, executors, &c.; n s of 124th St, 40 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years | 10,000 |
| METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Maurice S. Bondy, trustee; w s of West End Av, 85.2 ft s of 81st St, 3 years | 19,000 |
| METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to William A. Butler, w s of West End Av, 68.2 ft s of 81st St, 3 years | 20,000 |
| METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees; w s of West End Av, 50.2 ft s of 81st St, installments | 20,000 |
| MORRIS, ALICE P., to Urry Goodman; 210 and 212 Henry St., 3 years (two mortgages) | 2,000 |
| RANHOFER, Charles and Rose J. G., to James Saxton, trustee; e s of West End Av, 34.5 ft n of 98th St, 3 years | 10,000 |
| REIMAN, Morris, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 191 Mercer St, 1 year | 22,500 |
| SINGER, Julius, to Samson Loewenthal; e s of 3d Av, 60.5 ft s of 61st St, leasehold, 1 year | 3,000 |
| SCANNELL, John F., to Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank; 392 Canal St., and 11 and 13 York St., ¼ year | 5,000 |
| STADLER, Tillie M., to Frank W. Gordon and another; Lot 272, Block G, amended map of Mapes' estate, installments | 250 |
| STEUERNAGEL, Maria, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. of 98th St., 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year | 11,000 |
| TAUBE, Abraham, to Sigmund Kraus; 260 East 7th St, 5 years | 10,000 |
| TAUBE, Abraham, to Sigmund Kraus; 260 East 7th St, installments | 2,000 |
| THE UNION AMERICAN METHODIST Episcopal Church of East 85th St to Sarah C. Goodhue; s s of 85th St, 354.6 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years | 12,000 |
| ULLMAN, Sigmund, to Gustave Bernheim; s e corner of Railroad Av and 148th St, 5 years | 25,000 |
| WARNER, John E., Augustus F., and Lauren A., to George W. Bruecke; s s of 71st St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years | 5,000 |

### Assignments of Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| KNOUD, Catharine, and another, executors, &c., to Catharine Knoud, ½ part | 2,500 |
| PIPENBRINK, Dora, to Martha E. Baum | 1,500 |
| MAMLOCK, Rachel, to Carl Ernst | 5,000 |

### Mechanic's Liens.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOSTON ROAD, 1,817; Leonardo Cerassi and another against Gosseppe Bologna and Frank Van Pelt, owners and contractors | 84 |
| DYCKMAN ST, e s, 570 ft e of Naegle St, 200x40; Giuseppe Grosso and others against John Shadey, owner and contractor, (8 liens) | 237 |
| DYCKMAN ST, e s, 570 ft s of Naegle St, 200x40; Michael Beri against John Shadey, owner; John Berry, contractor | 28 |
| ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x100; Anton Ahr against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor | 366 |
| 17TH ST, 221 and 223 West, and 216 and 218 West 18th St; John Spencer against John Glass, Jr., owner and contractor | 366 |
| 77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; the Masons' Supply Company against Charles J. Campbell, owner; James L. Miller, contractor | 22 |
| 82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Louis Levy against Anselmo Brucki, owner; Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor | 598 |
| 125TH ST, 57 East; James M. Fraser against Charles W. Smith, owner; David H. Scully, contractor | 724 |

### Lis Pendens.

CRESTON AV, w s, 444.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; Charles H. Edgar against Merton S. Mosher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Edgar.

GRACE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 100x180; Charles H. Edgar against Edwin H. Mosher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Edgar.

QUARRY ROAD, n w s, intersects s s of Talmadge St, being n ½ of said road, which lies s e of Plot D 15, map of estate of Abraham Bassford, 24th Ward; Ella H. Hebbard against Edward S. Hemphill and others, (partition;) attorney, J. T. Langan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 118th St, 76.8x55.6x65x95.5; William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c., against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

7TH AV, widened, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; John P. Duncan, trustee, against Mary E. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

12TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, and other out-of-town property; Arthur S. Tompkins against Patrick McArdle, administrator, &c., and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, M. S. Harvey.

57TH ST, n s, 241.6 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.5; George E. Jantzer against Margaret Moran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. J. Britt.

104TH ST, 228 West; Lucretia Jarvis against William Donegan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hyde.

23D ST, n s, 308 ft e of 9th Av, 60x100; William J. Baldwin, Jr., and another against Sophia Smith, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. DeH. Brower.

113TH ST, 13 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Giovanni and Margaret Turini, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses and Morris.

182D, or FLETCHER, ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 101x152x129.6x148; William D. Clark and another against Henry B. Heyman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Mathewson.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Grenner vs. Grenner.
2—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
3—Gales vs. Bricks.
4—Boas vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
5—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
6—Muller vs. Cerf.
7—In re Ely.
8—National State Bank of Oneida vs. Heidenheimer.
9—Dondero vs. Dondero.
10—Weigel vs. Schilinski.
11—In re Archer & Pancoast Company.
12—Carroll vs. Charles E. Schuyler & Co.
13—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
14—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
15—Faber vs. Ritch.
16—In re Toal.
17—Wetling vs. Int. Standard. Gas Mfg. Co.
18—Costello vs. Costello.
19—Dunham vs. Deraismes.
20—Haynes vs. Equitable Life Assur. Socy.
21—Moerlins vs. York.
22—Skidmore vs. same.
23—Clark vs. same.
24—McKay vs. same.
25—Vorsatz vs. same.
26—Yearanne vs. same.
27—In re 114th St.
28—In re 95th and 96th Streets.
29—In re Intervale Av.
30—In re 52d St.
31—In re Gerard and Walter Avs.
32—In re 11th and 12th Streets.
33—Poole vs. Poole.
34—Silverman vs. Silverman.
35—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Co.
36—People, ex rel. Flannagan vs. Coler.
37—Caffrey vs. Lane.
38—In re Maynagh.
39—Maguire vs. Haughwitz.
40—In re Shea.
41—Duval vs. Reynal.
42—Motley vs. Fox.
43—In re Atwood.
44—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
45—In re Gruberg.
46—Armulajtis vs. Yodyszus.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Amelie Saurel.
George F. Oertel.
Ricka Strauss.
At 10:30 A. M.
Sherman J. Bacon.
Benjamin Strich.
At 11 A. M.
August Steegman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Henry M. Cannon.
2—Tillie Williams.
3—George Gordon.
4—Henry Farrell.
5—Seward Gerson.
6—John W. Henry.
7—John Brown.
8—Arthur Grant, Charles H. Diesel.
9—John Mariano, Peter Matusky.
10—James B. Muiry, Jr.
11—William Breene.
12—Virginia Dobbins.
13—Stephen Bray.
14—Joseph Greenfader.
15—Abraham M. Freedman.
16—Sam Beck.
Pleadings.
1—Max Rosenblum.
2—Joseph Whiston.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—James Smith, Joseph Murray.
2—Edward Weeks, Peter Cavanagh.
3—Lillie Cole.
4—Richard Sheldrick.
5—James M. Conway.
6—Emanuel Cohen.
7—Charles Stewart.
8—James Horton.
9—James Kennedy.
10—John Burrell.
11—William Steiger.
12—Christopher Lanigan.
13—Pietro Lufi.
14—Nicolo Pecci.
15—William H. O. Waldron.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

**PETER BURKE.**—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Peter Burke, liquor dealer of 408 West Fiftieth Street, for $2,832 in favor of Jacob Ruppert for balance due on a chattel mortgage.

**A. McNEELY'S SONS.**—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against Charles K. and John H. McNeely, doing business as A. McNeely's Sons, dealers in plasterers' hair at 13 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, for $2,216 in favor of Robert H. Foerderer on six notes of the firm.

**ALBERT CHELLBORG.**—Albert Chellborg, baker at 299 Third Avenue and 120 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday confessed two more judgments—in favor of Rohe & Brother for $594 and the Marshall-Kennedy Milling Company for $570.

**JACOB AND MARTIN LEWIS.**—Judgment for $12,340 was entered yesterday against Jacob and Martin Lewis, surviving partners of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens at 315 Church Street, in favor of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank on eight notes of the firm.

**HENRY ERDTMANN COMPANY.**—Judgment for $2,269 was entered yesterday against the Henry Erdtmann Company, importer of chemicals, in favor of Bertha Erdtmann on a note. The company formerly had an office at 75 Chambers Street, but moved to Brooklyn last Spring. Henry Erdtmann was the President and Treasurer.

**OSCAR C. HENE & CO.**—A motion for the appointment of a receiver for the assets of Oscar C. Hene & Co., cigar manufacturers of 1,827 Avenue A, has been granted by Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court on the application of Mandelbaum Brothers in a suit brought by Frank R. Lewin, one of the partners, against Oscar C. Hene and Joseph Kraus, the other partners, for a dissolution and an accounting. Messrs. Kraus and Lewin have been in business together since 1891, and Mr. Hene became a partner on Sept. 1 last. It was stated that Mr. Hene contributed $10,000 capital, Mr. Lewin $20,000, and Mr. Kraus nothing. The business did not prove as profitable as expected, and when an accounting was taken on July 1 last Mr. Lewin said that it appeared that one-half of the entire capital had been lost in the business. The partners then agreed to dissolve, but have since been unable to agree on the terms, and application for a receivership was therefore made. Mr. Lewin wants to be the receiver, and has the consents of four-fifths of the creditors in amount. The liabilities are given as $20,000 to A. Cohn, secured by a second mortgage on the factory, and $36,000 to fifteen other creditors, of which there is due to A. Cohn & Co. $23,000, J. Cohn & Co. $3,500, M. Schwartkopp $2,600, and E. Hoffman & Son $1,000. These creditors united in the request for the appointment of Mr. Lewin as receiver.

### Out of Town

**ELDRIDGE GROCERY COMPANY.**—Gertrude S. Eldridge, doing business as the Eldridge Grocery Company, at 621 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio, assigned yesterday to William H. Jones. Assets and liabilities, $2,500 each.

**METZ & MEYER.**—The firm of Metz & Meyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., dealers in hardware, finishings, and fine furniture, yesterday filed a general assignment of all their property not exempt by law for the benefit of their creditors. Joseph Metz of the firm also filed an assignment of his personal belongings. Their debts amount to about $40,000.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| BURKE, Peter—Jacob Ruppert | $2,832 |
| CRANE, James R.—Rome Brass and Copper Company | 324 |
| COHEN, Charles J.—the Holyoke Envelope Company, costs | 118 |
| CHELLBORG, Albert—Charles Rohe | 594 |
| CHELLBORG, Albert—Marshall-Kennedy Milling Company | 570 |
| DIXON, AGNES—Louis Lionhardt | 135 |
| DOLGE, Alfred—Germania Bank of New York | 1,015 |
| FRIEDEMANN, Solomon—D. Friedemann, costs | 65 |
| GAMSU, Charles, and Joseph Reipp—J. Meurer and others | 371 |
| GUGGOLZ, William—J. F. Knoll | 299 |
| HERMANN, Joseph—L. E. Wolff | 122 |
| HEISE, John, and Annie—B. Silver | 397 |
| KISSAM, William V.—F. Kiernan | 110 |
| KERNAN, Hugh J.—S. A. Tuska | 90 |
| KAYSSER, Louis W.—J. & M. Haffen | 481 |
| KELLY, Patrick J.—H. Haffen | 112 |
| LOCKHARDT, Benjamin F.—A. Marschall and others | 199 |
| LOUGHRAN, Martin J.—B. F. Kelley and another | 83 |
| LEWIS, Jacob, Martin and Charles—Mecanics and Traders' Bank | 12,340 |
| LIDGERWOOD, John—L. F. S. Lidgerwood | 3,720 |
| LIED, Rifka—S. Ditcher | 13 |
| MANDELBAUM, Israel—J. P. Smith | 106 |
| MILLS, James—Henry Fallerman and another | 213 |
| McNEELY, Charles K., and John H.—R. H. Foerderer | 2,216 |
| RUNK, Otto—James L. Morgan & Co | 746 |
| SCHNEIDER, Gotthelf—A. Reichhardt | 152 |
| SCHRAMM, John G.—L. J. Kahn and another | 119 |
| SARONY, Otto—G. Hannah | 134 |
| SMITH, Theodore E., and William G. Raines—T. Mullins | 97 |
| SMITH, James J.—D. Mayer Brewing Company | 389 |
| THE HENRY ERDTMANN COMPANY—B. Erdtmann | 2,269 |
| THOM, James—C. Weber, costs | 90 |
| TAYLOR, George W. A.—J. A. Clinchy and another | 30 |
| TROPAUER, Nathan—P. Simon | 117 |
| WEBER, Cecilia F.—Martin Bing & Co | 752 |
| WEISHEIST, Charles—W. Endemann and others | 97 |

## THE DELAWARE WITHDRAWS.

### Its Local Business Taken by the Liverpool and London and Globe.

The Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia has reinsured its New York City business in the Liverpool and London and Globe and retired for the present from the metropolitan district, because of the demoralization caused by the dissolution of the Tariff Association. The Delaware, which was represented by J. R. McCay, the New York manager of the Phoenix of Hartford, has refused to defend its business at the rates prevailing since the general break, and consequently lost much through cancellations. The reinsurance of the remainder was finally arranged for yesterday by President Tattnall Paulding.

The significance of this retirement and its probable effect upon the local situation was generally commented upon as indicating the likelihood of other companies following the example of the Delaware and the Traders' of Chicago, a large part of whose busines also went to the Liverpool and London and Globe.

The Delaware was organized April 10, 1835, and possesses a paid-up capital stock of $702,875. According to the New York State Insurance Report, its net surplus on Dec. 31, 1897, was $146,403.05, and its New York premium income for 1897 $63,656.

President Paulding said yesterday that the company would remain out of this city, for the sake of its other business, as long as present conditions continue.

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William H. Norris & Son of Boston have been appointed general agents for the New England Underwriters' Agency of Concord, N. H., and the Schuylkill Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The date of the next semi-annual meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) to be held at Niagara Falls, has been changed to Sept. 6, on account of the Insurance Commissioners' Convention, which assembles in Milwaukee on Sept. 13.

The Newark committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department held another meeting yesterday to deal with the charges of rate deviations. It was generally reported in the Newark offices after the meeting that the existence of the local board was seriously endangered by the prevalent bad practices among the agents.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, whose license was recently revoked by Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department, is planning to institute proceedings whereby McNall may be compelled to account for his collections from Eastern fire insurance companies. The action will be brought under the Kansas general statute, which requires all fees collected in the name of the State to be paid into the treasury within thirty days after they are collected.

Several collection firms have been offered the loss claims on the property of D. W. Langton of Black Rock, Ark., which was severely damaged by fire on March 4. The insurance, which was placed in Chicago, was distributed as follows: Wooster of Danbury, Conn., $1,000; Pulaski Mutual of Chicago, $1,500; British and American Exchange of London, $2,500; Great Britain Insurance Company, $2,500, Industrial of South Carolina, $1,500; Aurora of Philadelphia, $1,500; Commercial of Wilmington, $1,000; Quaker City of Philadelphia, $1,500; American Trust and Insurance of Chicago, $1,500; Atlantic Fire and Marine Underwriters, $2,500; General of Paris, $2,500; Elgin National of Chicago, $500; Commercial of Cincinnati, $500.

## FOUND $215 IN A NEW SHOE.

### Mrs. Sheaf Is Locked Up for Not Returning the Money.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. William Sheaf obtained a roll of $215 with a pair of shoes she purchased Saturday in a manner to excite the envy of her colored friends in Atlantic City. Mrs. Sheaf is in jail. Her husband is missing. So is the $215 Mrs. Sheaf is alleged to have given him.

On Saturday Mrs. Sheaf entered Liefter's shoe store, at 1,424 Atlantic Avenue. The proprietor's wife attended her. Mrs. Sheaf purchased a pair of shoes, and, paying a deposit, told Mrs. Liefter to put the shoes and the box to one side until she returned with the remainder of the money. During her absence Mr. Liefter returned to the store. He has a fear of thieves, and, rather than place the money in the cash drawer, put it in a shoebox, the one, it is alleged, which Mrs. Sheaf returned for.

Mrs. Sheaf, it is alleged, found the money in the shoebox. She was locked up on a charge of larceny.

## PENAL LABOR INVESTIGATION.

### Speaker O'Grady Appoints the Committee Authorized Last Winter.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Speaker O'Grady of the New York Assembly has appointed the following committee to investigate the operation of the contract labor system in the penal institutions of the State of New York, under the resolution of Assemblyman Murphy of Montgomery County, adopted last Winter:

Peterson of Chautauqua, Murphy of Montgomery, Dutton of Cayuga, Delaney of Onondaga, and Brennan of New York. The committee will enter upon its labors in the course of a few days.

### Roesel to be Hanged Aug. 26.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Judge Van Sickel, in the Union County Court, to-day sentenced Louis Roesel to be hanged Aug. 26 for the murder of James C. Pitts, a farmer, in Summit, on Sept. 9 last. With George Manshanda, he visited the Pitts house for the purpose of robbery. Pitts and his aged housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Davis, were in the kitchen when the men entered. Roesel brained Pitts with a club. Roesel almost fainted in court. His lawyer may appeal.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Plans for the Reorganization of the Carolina Central Formed in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—A plan for the readjustment of the debt of the Carolina Central Railroad Company has been prepared by William H. Blackford and Charles D. Fisher of Baltimore and Joseph S. Stout, Andrew J. Onderdonk, and J. Brander Matthews of New York. The securities of the company are principally owned in Baltimore and New York. The property is controlled by the Seaboard Air Line system, and is an important link in that chain of railroads.

The plan provides for an issue of $3,000,000 of 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, $500,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, interest to be paid when earned, and $500,000 common stock.

If a second mortgage is to be put upon the property, the $500,000 of preferred stock is to be made a part of it, and second mortgage bonds issued to replace it. The new bonds will be guaranteed by the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies. Security holders are requested to deposit their holdings with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York on or before Nov. 1, 1898.

The plan further provides that in case a minority of the holders of either of the series of bonds endeavors to interefere with the successful operation of the plan, the Committee of Bondholders is authorized to unite in any necessary application for the appointment of a receiver and in proceedings for foreclosure.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC INQUIRY.

### Inter-State Commerce Commission Begins Its Sessions in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission met here to-day and discussed the question of the alleged disturbance in passenger rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. All the members of the commission were present, Martin A. Knapp presiding. The United States Circuit Court room, where the commission met, was filled by railway representatives from several States, who gave evidence on which the commission will base its conclusions.

In the afternoon a lively tilt was occasioned by the proposal of the American roads to introduce in evidence against the Canadian Pacific a letter written by Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific, in which the writer laid down the proposition that Canadians intended to keep Canada for themselves, and that the interests of the Canadian Pacific demanded that American roads should be excluded. The letter was admitted as evidence after a hard fight.

## NEW CARS ON GRAND TRUNK.

### Twenty-six Finely Equipped Coaches on the Canada Railway.

Twenty-six new passenger coaches have been added to the rolling stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. They are up to date as to luxury and equipments, and were constructed in the workshops of the company.

The new cars are of the vestibule order, sixty-two feet long, with six-wheel trucks for smooth running, and Westinghouse quick-action triple brakes and air signals. The platform is made of steel, with coverings for the steps, so that the whole platform can be arranged to form a vestibule. Dust and foul air are excluded. A powerful light over the platform is an unusual and very convenient appointment.

The interior woodwork is of finished mahogany, and the car, which is much longer than the ordinary first-class coach, seating with comfort seventy-two passengers, is handsomely upholstered. The seats are adjustable, and so constructed that cleaning does not pass lurking places for dust, the windows and blinds easily arranged to suit the wish of the passenger. Steam heating is employed, and the illumination is by Pintsch light. Ventilation has been well attended to, and the comfort of smokers is generously cared for.

## FATAL CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE.

### Three Guests Lose Their Lives in an Early Morning Catastrophe.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Guests of the Berwyn Hotel, 148 North State Street, were aroused from their slumbers at 3 o'clock this morning to find the hostelry on fire. So rapidly did the blaze spread that men and women found themselves cut off from escape by the stairs.

Three lives were lost, and a number of others were maimed and bruised in jumping from high windows to the pavement. Those killed were H. A. Tiedeman, a resident of California; Anna Paulin of Minnesota, and an unidentified man, whose remains were burned beyond recognition. The list of injured includes Edward Seaman, R. S. Hill, J. V. Dolson, H. D. McCleary, Catherine Murphy, Dr. Belknap, Mrs. E. H. Twight and her baby, Marie Kennedy, Emma Sharkey, Fred Siemen, and two men whose names are unknown.

When the fire was discovered it was burning fiercely on a lower floor. A pedestrian raised a cry of warning, which aroused the guests. They appeared at the upper windows of the hotel in their night attire. Below them roared the fire, with gradually increasing fury, and clouds of smoke made uncertain the extent of the flames. One of the guests on the second floor swung himself out upon the ledge of the window, peered at the menacing flames for a moment, and then deliberately jumped to the sidewalk. He landed upon his feet, but fell into the gutter, helpless. A number of others followed. Among them was Tiedeman, who jumped from the fifth floor and was killed.

Miss Marie McCabe and Miss Schroeder were carried from the second floor by Daniel O'Leary, the race-horse man. Mrs. Earl, an artist, was rescued from the second floor by firemen. Morris Jacobson, his wife, and their son, Edward, were carried from the second story by firemen.

## RECTOR HOWELL REMOVED.

### Bishop Potter Relieves the Monticello Clergyman of His Charge.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Rev. David T. Howell, rector of the Episcopal Church, Monticello, N. Y., was removed from that charge yesterday by Bishop Potter of New York City.

Mr. Howell, during the past few months, has figured prominently in both courts and newspapers. In April his wife had him arrested for assault and battery, for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned three days in jail or to pay a fine of $3. He served the three days in jail. When he was released Mrs. Howell brought suit against him for non-support and alimony, and received an order for $10 a week and $100 counsel fee, none of which has been paid by the rector. Mrs. Howell then brought suit for $75,000 damages against Mrs. Jennie L. Green, a wealthy member of Mr. Howell's congregation, charging that lady with the alienation of her husband's affections. The people in the church had taken sides, and the Bishop, it is said, for that reason thought it best to remove the rector.

### Sudden Death of an Actress.

Mrs. Henrietta Rau, an actress, known to the stage as Henriette Beluer, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 229 West Sixteenth Street, where she lived with her mother. She is supposed to have died from heart disease. Mrs. Rau had played the leading parts in "East Lynne" and "The Lady of Lyons," and other like plays, chiefly outside of this city. She retired to live with her mother two or three years ago. She had been divorced from her husband, Frederick Rau, an actor.

### Newfoundland's Naval Reserve.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 1.—Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has arranged to organize a naval reserve among the Newfoundland fishermen, enrolling 500, who will be drilled by special instructors sent from England. Forts are being erected specially for this purpose, the men receiving $50 each for each month engaged. Newfoundland is the only colony where the experiment is being tried.

### Life Savers on Guard Again.

Each of the life-saving stations on the Long Island coast yesterday was reinforced by the two men who were laid off June 1. Usually five of each crew are laid off, but, owing to the Government's using the life-savers as beach patrolmen, a Captain and three men were kept on this year. In December another man will be added to each station.

### Will Swim at Bergen Beach.

The Amateur Athletic Union has sanctioned the Bergen Beach swimming carnival, which will be held Saturday afternoon, Aug. 13. The open events are as follows: 100-yard scratch, 300-yard novice, scratch; 200-yard handicap, 880-yard handicap. Three prizes will be awarded in each event. Entries will close on Saturday with William H. Robertson, 29 Park Row.

### Fatal Wreck Near Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—A train wreck in which two men were killed and four or five injured occurred on the Central Railroad at Fort McPherson to-day. A train bearing soldiers bound for the camp at Lithia Springs was run into by a freight train. Both engines and trains were badly wrecked. Bodies were torn in parts, and hands, arms, and legs were found lying about. Daney Vaughn, a fireman, and an unknown man were killed, and Engineer J. J. Green, Gus Wallace, and Fireman Chambers were seriously injured.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:31 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A.M. to 1:04 P.M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foilage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND. 9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P.M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUMMER TOURS.
All Travelling Expenses Included.

AUGUST 4. Twelve Days. Boston, Yarmouth, N. S., the Land of Evangeline, Halifax, Gulf and River of St. Lawrence to Quebec, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes George and Champlain, Saratoga, Albany, New York, $95.

AUGUST 6. Eleven Days. Niagara Falls, Toronto, the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence and Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Falls of Montmorency, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, Day Boat to New York, $100.

Many other similar tours during season. Also Travel Tickets Only, independent of parties, to all points, by all routes. Programmes, estimates, &c., free from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

Special THREE-DAY EXCURSIONS, Including HOTELS and ALL EXPENSES.

AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, (Alexandria Bay and return,) $11.50. Second section, leaving AUGUST 6, $10.

AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, New York, $18.

AUGUST 6. Niagara Falls, $14.50.

FOUR-DAY EXCURSION.

AUGUST 5. Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, $30.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

NIAGARA FALLS
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going Aug. 6 and returning any time to Aug. 8.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:26 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:45 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M. For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class rooms; reasonable; transients accommodated; references; table boarders taken.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

62D ST., 129 EAST.—Large first-floor front room; all improvements; very reasonable; for a few months.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By German lady as nurse or lady's maid in family traveling to Europe; no wages expected. Miss Loewenthal, 331 Park Av., corner of 76th St., first floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Experienced in hotel; good wages. Call, early as possible, Molees, 741 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in every respect; honest, sober, industrious; excellent references. Butler, Box 362, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

TENOR WANTS CHOIR POSITION IN NEW York; one week for trial. H. T. L., Box 144 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A respectable lady, speaking English and French, as companion to a lady. Manager, Hotel St. Andrew's, Boulevard and 72d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED—Local man, who thoroughly understands business, to handle New York advertising for one of the largest trade papers in United States; must furnish satisfactory references. Address MANAGER, Box 102, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
(Ten miles from Boston.)

Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes, pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

KYLE MILITARY INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y.—German-American boarding school for boys. No Summer vacation. Boys always under supervision.

ST. DAVID'S HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, H. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL
Day School, 35 Nassau St.
Evening School, 9 W. 18th St.
"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL

will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A.—WEST 79TH ST.—Three-story brown-stone house; 100 feet street; $18,000. Others, all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LARGE LINE OF HOUSES AND FLATS.—West side; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

1,242 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 89th St.—Elegant apartments; moderate rents; all modern conveniences, including elevator service; location unsurpassed. Apply to janitor, on premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square. GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

THE LOX-HURST.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T.F.Silleck, Mgr.; J.P.Greaves, Asst.Mgr.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
For Illustrated Booklet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

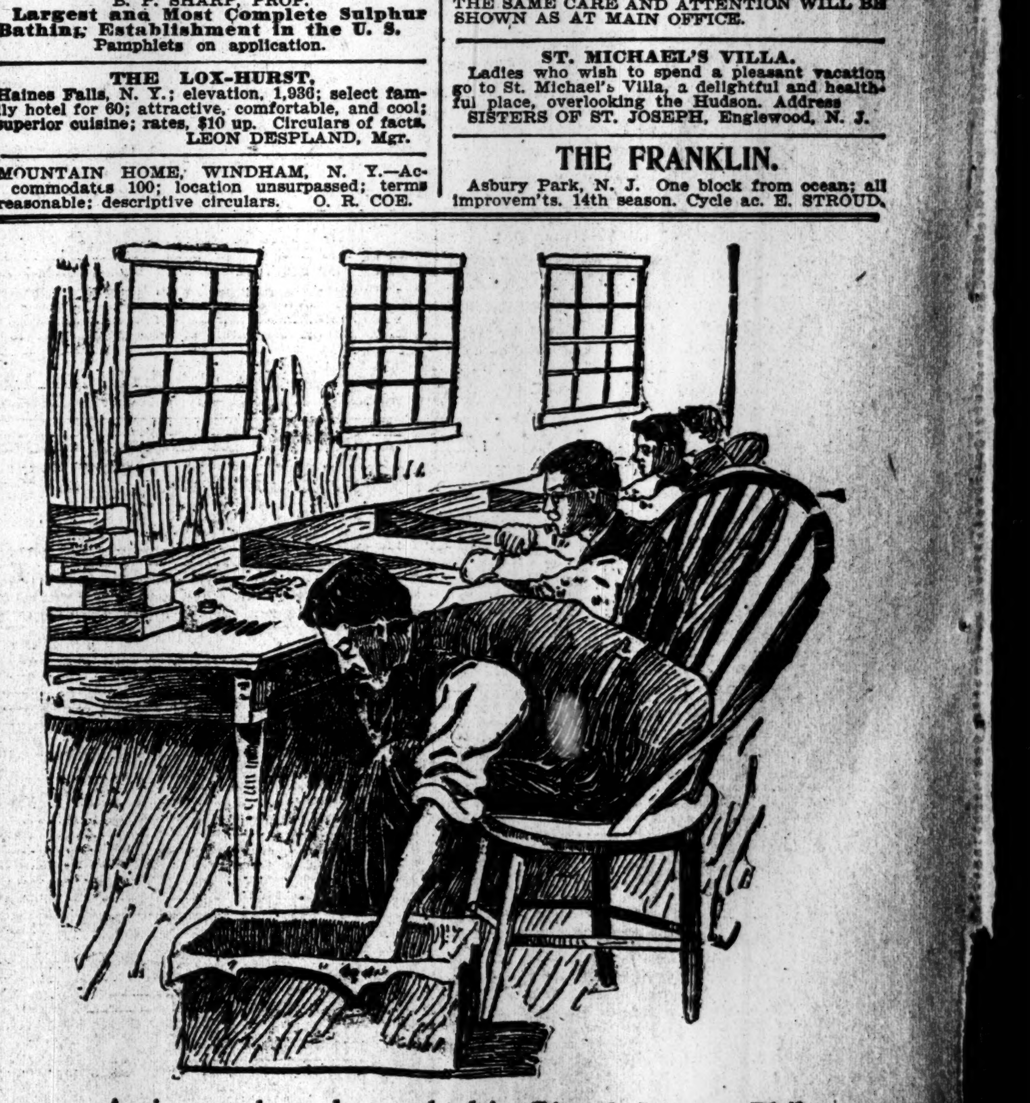
HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.



A cigar maker who worked in Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, had dyspepsia for two years, and began to think his heart was affected. He went to a doctor, but the doctor told him he ate too much. Ripans Tabules came to his notice shortly after and from them he found relief. He continues to take them three or four times every week as a safeguard and recommends them to everybody now.

[illegible]

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 48 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the BROOKLYN BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed.

In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter in Part VI. of said court by the Honorable Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 17th day of May, 1898, and a supplemental order of resettlement entered herein on the 7th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit: certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, said Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1898.—New York, July 11th, 1898.
jy12-1aw4wTu

## SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898. SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
au2-1aw7wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.
jy5-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 26th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 21 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

---

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

KOHLER, ELIZABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa [illegible], Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Butler, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud E. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin of Elizabeth Kohler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Kohler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je28-1aw6wTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reizenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weller, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Milius, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1aw6wTu&au23

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

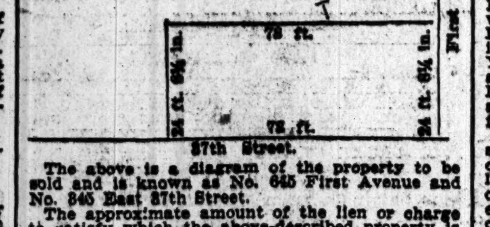
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 65 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 345 East 37th Street.

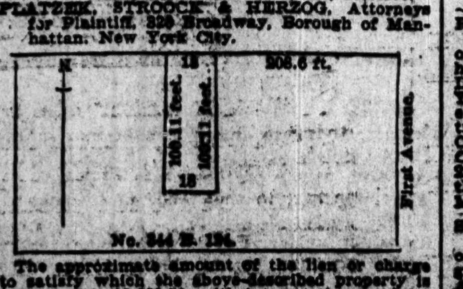
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,845.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.49, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $600.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
au2-2aw3wTu&F&au23 Referee.

EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York, MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,869.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $487.60 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
[illegible]

---

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

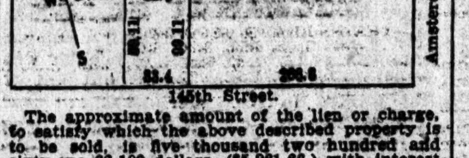
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy29-2aw4wF&Tu&au26

ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

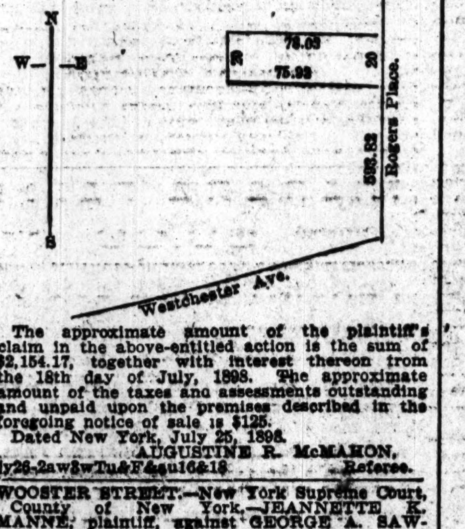
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 513 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



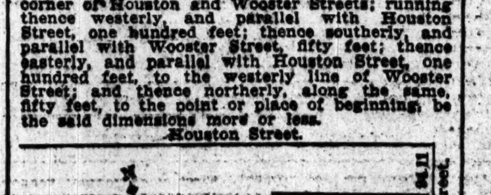
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
jy26-2aw3wTu&F&au16&18 Referee.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee is $841.30.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
jy19-2aw3wT&Th&au8

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 353 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. my10-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of May, 1898. [illegible]
my31-1aw6mTu

---

## LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
OMAHA & REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE CASES.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on the 22nd day of [illegible], 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled: "The American Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants," and a certain decree ancillary thereto in a cause likewise so entitled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, made and entered on the 23rd day of June, 1898; and in accordance with a petition to the trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, petitioning said trustee to proceed to the sale of the property and franchises covered by said mortgage, which petition has been filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas:

I, Mark H. Dunnell, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders upon the mortgaged premises at the station of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company at the City of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the railroad, telegraph, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description embraced in and covered by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, dated February 15th, 1887, and described as follows:

The line of railway of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company extending from Manhattan, Kansas, north to the Nebraska State line; North Loup to Ord, Nebraska; Oconee to Albion, Nebraska; Genoa to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; St. Paul to Loup City, Nebraska; Blue Springs Junction to Blue Springs, Nebraska; Howard to Nantasket, Nebraska; Columbus to Norfolk, Nebraska; Valley via Valparaiso to Kansas State line; Valparaiso to Stromsburg, Nebraska; Grand Island to North Loup, Nebraska; Scotia Junction to Scotia, Nebraska; in all 469.53 miles of railroad, including the road-bed and superstructure and right of way of said railroad; and all lands, real estate, rails, tracks, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures, and appurtenances and all other things of whatever kind thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or which have been acquired or provided for use upon or in connection with the said railroad; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture, and other chattels belonging or appertaining thereto and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges exercised and owned by the said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or possessed by it in or upon or in respect of said railway or used in the operation thereof, including such materials or supplies as have been purchased or procured for said railway by the receivers thereof in this cause or in the cause in which Oliver Ames, Second, and others are complainants (known as the Ames cause) so far as the same pertain to the portion of the said line upon which said mortgage is a first lien as found in said decrees, and also all moneys and accounts derived by the receivers appointed in this cause from the operation of said railway company's property as has been in their possession as such receivers; subject, however, to the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, of which mortgage Peter B. Wyckoff and Benjamin F. Ham are trustees, so far as the same affects the property hereinbefore and in said decrees described and to the extent of the indebtedness secured by said First Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees said property will be sold and the purchaser will take the same subject to and saving only the rights in said decrees expressly excepted and reserved, including the rights of the receivers in possession of said premises to compensation for services rendered and the payment of expenses and liabilities incurred by them in operating the railroad and telegraph; and the rights of the trustees of the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company dated July 1st, 1879, to the extent and so far as the said First Mortgage affects the portion of the property which is also covered by and embraced in said Consolidated Mortgage and to the extent of the indebtedness outstanding thereunder, and the rights of those parties whose claims are assumed by the purchaser as hereinafter stated.

As provided by said decrees said property will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel. The Special Master has the right and power, and may, at the request of the complainant's solicitor, adjourn or postpone said sale from time to time, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be postponed or adjourned. The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not at the time of making such bid deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said mortgaged premises less than the sum of $750,000.

Within ten days after the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall deposit with the Special Master on account thereof a further sum in cash or bonds secured by said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, which sum, together with the sum already deposited as a pledge shall equal at least 15 per cent. of the accepted bid.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Special Master by making within ten days after such acceptance the additional deposit with or subject to the order of the Special Master as hereinabove provided, or after the confirmation of the sale shall fail to pay, as hereinafter provided, the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by such bidder or purchaser, as hereinabove provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale and to any other and further purposes which the court may direct.

Any party to said cause or any holder or holders of any bonds or coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, may bid and purchase at such sale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall be accepted by the Special Master at such sale shall make payment in cash or bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage or unpaid past due coupons appertaining thereto at the rate at which said bonds and coupons shall be receivable as hereinafter provided, of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application of the amounts theretofore deposited by him within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale. Any portion of the purchase price not hereinbefore required to be paid or deposited in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good his bid either in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled bonds and coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, and the purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums as would be payable upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of the sale, together with the cash in the Sinking Fund if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Such part of the purchase price as shall not be paid in such bonds and coupons shall be paid in cash.

Any deposits and payments required by the terms of said decrees or by this notice to be made in cash may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon any national bank or trust company to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him.

The Master in his discretion may accept temporarily instead of the manual delivery of the bonds and coupons the certificate of any trust company which he may select that it holds such bonds and coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver them to him for cancellation or other disposition.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid and paid, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they or his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

1st. All the proper costs of this cause and the expenses of the sale herein, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale.

2nd. Any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed to the Special Master herein and to the receivers in this cause and their solicitors.

3rd. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the complainant and of any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel.

4th. All unpaid indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the receivers in this cause in the operation of or on account of the property in their possession as such receivers at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any such unpaid compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities of the receivers in said Ames cause which have been or shall be allowed or legally contracted or incurred by the said receivers in the operation of the said property embraced in said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, or upon which said mortgage is a lien, which shall be properly chargeable to said property to the extent to which the revenues and assets in the hands of such receivers in said cause shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities in said cause.

5th. Any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the defendant The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or by the receivers in the said Ames cause in the operation of the property covered by or embraced in said mortgage prior to the appointment of the receivers in this cause which are prior in lien to said mortgage and payment whereof was provided for by order of this court, dated December 28th, 1898, in this cause, and which shall not at the time of the delivery of such possession have been paid or satisfied out of the income and property in the hands of said receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness or liability incurred by said Railway Company or receivers within the period allowed by the statute of limitations applicable thereto after such indebtedness or liability was contracted or arose."

The court reserves the right to resell the property in case the purchaser shall fail to pay any part of the purchase price as in said decrees provided and herein stated. Said decrees make provision for the enforcement of any claim or any indebtedness or liability, subject to which the mortgaged premises are sold, and jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the court for the purposes of the provisions in that behalf in said decrees, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such debt or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of a judgment, decree, or order requiring such payment, subject to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law and in said decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property the Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the property purchased to such purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors or assigns, subject to all the indebtedness and liabilities of the receivers as specified in said decrees, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the grantee or grantees thereunder shall be let into the possession of the premises conveyed and the receivers and any party to said cause who is in possession of any of the same will deliver such property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property acquired by the receivers in said cause appurtenant to the line of railroad in said mortgage mentioned which has not been applied or shall not be otherwise applied in pursuance of the orders of the court. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provision contained in said decrees.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes and referred to in said decrees.—Dated July 14th, 1898.

MARK H. DUNNELL,
Special Master.
ELMER P. HOWE, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Solicitor for the Complainant.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM |
| F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM |

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M |
| Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M. | Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM |

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Southwark....Aug. 3 | Noordland....Aug. 24 |
| Westernland....Aug. 10 | Friesland....Aug. 31 |
| Kensington....Aug. 17 | Southwark....Sept. 7 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| WINIFREDA | August 6 |
| CLEOPATRA | August 13 |
| VICTORIA | August 20 |
| BOADICEA | August 27 |
| ALEXANDRA | September 3 |

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM |
| Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon |
| Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon |
| Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon |

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon | Ethiopia, Sept. 3, Noon |
| Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon | Anchoria, Sept. 17, Noon |
| City of Rome.... | ....Sept. 10, Noon |

Cabin Passage, $52.50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $35.00. Other steamers, $32.50.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM |
| Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM | Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM |
| Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM | Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

| | |
|---|---|
| DORIC, via Honolulu | Aug. 13, 1 P. M. |
| BELGIC, via Honolulu | Sept. 3, 1 P. M. |
| PERU, via Honolulu | Sept. 13, 1 P. M. |
| COPTIC, via Honolulu | Sept. 22, 1 P. M. |
| CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu | Oct. 1. |

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 10, Jan. 2, March 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, Aug. 25. MIOWERA, Sept. 22
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

---

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:30 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8:32 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 3:15 P. M., due Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily, via Utica.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 1:35, 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

---

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:30 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

# WILLIAM H. MARSTON DEAD

### Brother of Charles E. Marston, Who Recently Disappeared, Kills Himself.

## MAY BE A CASE OF SUICIDE

### Relatives Say His Death Was Due to Accident—Body Found Which May Be That of His Missing Brother.

William H. Marston, President of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company and some years ago one of the most prominent of the large operators in Wall Street, killed himself yesterday morning at his home, 112 West Forty-fourth Street, by slashing his left arm with a razor, severing the radial artery. He bled to death. He was the elder brother of Charles E. Marston, Secretary and Treasurer of the same company, who on Tuesday afternoon last disappeared from the office of the concern on the fourth floor of the Produce Exchange Building without leaving a trace, and for whom the police are still searching. It is thought to the worry caused by his brother's disappearance can be traced William H. Marston's death.

There are many remarkable features connected with Mr. Marston's death. His family, and their friend, Dr. Austin Flint, say that it was the result of an accident which happened while he was shaving himself, but there is hardly a feature in the case which leads any one else, including Dr. Williams, the Coroner's physician, who made the inquiry into the cause of death, to incline to anything else than suicide. The inquest is to be held a week hence.

**His Daughter Finds Him.**

Miss Laura Marston, a daughter of the dead man, first discovered him. She thought it strange at 8:30 o'clock that he had not come down to breakfast, and went to his room, on the third floor of the house, to call him. She turned the knob of the door, and it opened far enough to permit her to look in. The bed, which stood in the centre of the room, was soaked with blood, and on the floor, partly against the door, lay her father. One look, and she ran down stairs crying out that her father was dead. She called to her brother Robert, who was in the house, who told Mrs. Chase, an aunt, also living there, and then went at once for Dr. C. C. Jolliffe, who lives at 332 West Fifty-first Street, and who had been Mr. Marston's physician.

Meanwhile Mrs. Chase and the other daughter, Ella, had both gone up to the room and looked in. They made no effort to move the body or to determine whether Mr. Marston was really dead, and when Dr. Jolliffe arrived he went through the same course, and then ran post haste to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he said that Mr. Marston had cut his throat from ear to ear while temporarily insane. It was not until a policeman arrived that anybody entered the room, and this was accomplished without moving the body, so that it lay in nearly the same position as when first seen by the daughter, when Dr. Williams arrived.

Dr. Williams found a deep gash in the left arm extending in an upward and slanting direction from the outer to the inner side, three inches from the base of the thumb and four and a half inches from the wrist on the other side, and deeper where the razor had entered into the artery, just such a gash, he said, as would be made by a person deliberately drawing a razor across the arm intending to sever the artery.

On a small table near the head of the bed lay the razor. There were no shaving utensils visible except the razor, and the table on which this lay was not near the mirror, but on the opposite side of the bed.

**Dr. Williams's Statement.**

While Dr. Williams will not positively state that Mr. Marston's death was not due to an accident, he yet points out significantly that had the cutting been done in any other place than where the man was lying on the bed there would have been blood spots on the floor. He said that during the few seconds of consciousness that intervened just before the final collapse Mr. Marston evidently dragged himself from the bed to the door, where he fell. The razor lay just where it would have fallen from the right hand after it had been extended while the man was lying abed.

The family made much of the fact that one side of the dead man's face had been shaved, and Dr. Williams says he noticed a perceptibly greater growth of beard on the left side of the face. The deed must have been accomplished between 7 and 8:30 o'clock, for at the former hour Miss Marston came down stairs and saw the door of her father's room ajar as it always was. In the intervening time he must have changed his night robe for his underwear and closed the door of his room.

Dr. Jolliffe last night said that he was positive he did not make the statement attributed to him in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and the police are equally positive that he said just what he is quoted as having said. Asked how he knew that Mr. Marston was dead, he said he felt his pulse through the partly open door. He did not enter the room to make sure the man was dead, and now inclines to the accident theory.

The members of the family do not explain how they came to send for a physician half a mile away when one lived next door who knew the dead man intimately and who was home at the time, and there were half a dozen others on the same block. Dr. Flint, who was also at the house, said that the wound was the result of an accident, which happened evidently while Mr. Marston was stropping his razor, but declined to argue the matter when told that there was no strop in the room.

**The Gold Mining Company.**

Very little could be learned about the status of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company. G. W. Swain, a well-known caterer of 429 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, is the Vice President, and is said to be heavily interested. He went to Belmar, N. J., early yesterday morning. It was said at his place of business that he would probably be gone several days.

The company was incorporated in West Virginia in 1895, before the Klondike excitement began, and was capitalized for $1,000,000 in $1 shares. The stock has sold as low as 5 cents a share and as high as $1.25, but was never listed, and most of it was sold by William H. Marston to his friends, principally, it was said, in Deerfield, N. H., where the family homestead still stands, and where two sisters of the dead man reside.

The company was said to own 1,600 acres of land at Cook's Inlet, Alaska. This land has been examined by a man named Hopkins, who was said to have been an old California miner, and after whom the company was named. He withdrew about a year ago, and is now in Alaska. William H. Marston was wildly enthusiastic over the ultimate success of the company, and said that he would realize an immense fortune.

In the office yesterday was found M. G. Miller, a friend of Charles Marston, who has a key to the place, but who claims to be in no way interested in the company. Mr. Miller is probably the last person who saw Charles Marston before he disappeared, and at the time he was seen the report was current that William Marston had cut his throat. Mr. Miller said he thought the disappearance of Charles had weighed on William's mind. The latter had not been to the office for a week prior to Charles's disappearance.

**Marston Optimistic.**

Mr. Howe, Superintendent of the Produce Exchange Building, knew little of the company. The office was sublet from James M. Benham, a grain operator on the Exchange, who has an office next door. Mr. Benham said that William Marston was of an optimistic nature, and just as enthusiastic about Alaska mining as he had been about the many other things in which he was interested at one time or another.

He told Mr. Benham, in answer to an inquiry, that, in spite of the bright prospects, no dividends had ever been declared nor any shipments of ore made from the mines.

"He used to tell people to whom he offered stock that if they wanted a good gamble the Hopkins could furnish it," said Mr. Benham, "and that if they could stand possible loss with the chance of great probable gain their chance had come. Then he went off into the millions, and in an impulsive way held out alluring prospects. I think much of the stock was sold. It was offered to me at 15 cents a share. I declined it, but I also know that some was sold by Marston to others not long ago for $1.25 a share. I always had a suspicion that this would be the end. As far as I know he was always prompt in meeting his obligations, and had great pride in his family, his boast being that a Marston had never done a thing to be ashamed of."

Dr. Irving T. Sherman, who lives next door, at 114 West Forty-fourth Street, has known the Marstons for many years, and was of the opinion that brooding over his brother's disappearance caused William to commit suicide. Dr. Sherman noticed this despondency on Sunday night while in conversation with Mr. Marston, who said he did not believe that Charles had committed suicide, but had become temporarily deranged, and he said he was greatly worried for fear that something would happen to him before he came to his senses. Dr. Sherman said that he had been asked to take stock in the mining company, but refused.

"Mr. Marston held out some glowing prospects," said Dr. Sherman, "and said he was positive that his share would in time amount to $50,000,000 at least."

Mr. Marston's office is an unpretentious affair, the furniture consisting of two roll-top desks and a table. The floor is uncarpeted. On the wall is a picture of a group of twelve men who were said to be the workmen sent out to Alaska some time ago to develop the property. Little mail came for the company, and the postman frequently found the Marstons and some old friends there playing a social game of cards.

In the corporation directory only the names of the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company are given with the added statement: "Further information refused." Neither Dun nor Bradstreet make any mention of it, and its stock was never bought or sold on the Mining Exchange.

**Knew Him in His Palmy Days.**

William Marston's sudden taking off, coming, as it did, closely on the heels of his brother's disappearance, caused a shock to many old operators in Wall Street who knew the dead man in his palmy days in the Street, when he was rated as being worth over half a million dollars.

Marston was always known as a plunger and a man of daring coups, and it is said that many a Keene and Vanderbilt corner was engineered in part by him. At that time, 1862, and for some years thereafter, the firm of William Marston & Co. was one of the solid ones in the Street. Even in those days of opulence he carried into his operations that optimism and infectious confidence that marked his smaller movements in recent years.

He is said to have been an intimate friend of President Lincoln, his late wife, Lilla Irwin, a daughter of Robert Irwin of Springfield, Ill., having also been a friend of the President's family. This relation was close enough, it is said, to have made Mr. Marston a power at one time in New York politics, strong enough to have Horace Greeley's candidate for Surveyor of the Port turned down and his own man appointed; but this was his only appearance in the political arena.

He lost his fortune in unfortunate speculations, and is known to have been compelled to live closely and quietly. He, as well as his brother Charles, was for thirty-six years a member of the Union Club, and William was also a member of the New England Society. He lived for the same length of time in the Forty-fourth Street house which he owned.

He was born in 1832 in Deerfield, New Hampshire, and came to this city in 1851, entering the banking house of Belknap & Jones as a clerk. Three years later he formed a partnership with F. P. James of the firm, and in 1862 founded the house of William Marston & Co., with many branch houses in the West. He failed some years ago.

**Charles His Brother's Opposite.**

Charles E. Marston, the missing man, was almost the antithesis of his brother in appearance and manners, with none of the latter's heartiness and boisterous humor. He was a bachelor, and had always lived with his brother.

He was markedly methodical in his habits, so much so that when for the first time in years he failed on Tuesday last to make his appearance in the Forty-fourth Street residence at 5 o'clock the family at once came to the conclusion that something had happened to him, and a search was instituted. He was quiet and studious and seldom appeared at his club. He shared with his brother the great pride in the family name and record. He had not for some years enjoyed very robust health.

G. W. Swain, Vice President of the Hopkins Alaska Gold Mining Company, was seen at Belmar, N. J., last night. He said he was surprised and shocked to hear of the suicide of William Marston, whom he had seen on Sunday. He also saw Mr. Marston's daughter.

Mr. Swain said Miss Marston said her father was greatly worked up over the disappearance of his brother. She feared he would become ill and was doing everything to distract his mind from the mystery of Charles Marston's disappearance. Mr. Swain said the mining company had nothing to do with the disappearance of one brother and the suicide of the other, as its affairs were in first-class condition and there was no reason for despondency on their part in connection with it.

**Believed to be Charles's Body.**

Late last night a young man called hurriedly at the Marston home and told Mrs. Chase that a body answering the description of the missing Charles E. Marston had been found in the East River, and was in the Brooklyn Morgue. Shortly after, Robert Marston left the house and took an elevated train. He had not appeared at the Morgue at a late hour.

The Morgue keeper says the body tallies perfectly with the photograph and description furnished by the police. It was nude, with the exception of a pair of laced shoes. The body was found at 5:30 at the foot of Pacific Street, and the Morgue Keeper had not prepared it for identification. One of the principal marks by which Marston can be identified is his teeth, which are singularly white and even. The description of the body, both by the police and Morgue Keeper, is as follows: "About sixty years of age, of slight build, weighing about 120 or 130 pounds; height, about 5 feet 8 inches; full beard, nearly white, cut square and short on the chin; gray hair, and head bald on the top."

The body had been in the water less than two days.

## ROBERT MACLAY BURIED.

### Impressive Funeral Services in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Funeral services for Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and member of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, were held in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday forenoon. There was a large attendance, which included several members of the School Board and the Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank, besides many of the dead man's old business associates. The Rev. Dr. Donald Mackay, a Presbyterian clergyman of Newark and the Summer pastor of the Taylor Memorial Church at Elberon, which Mr. Maclay frequently attended, conducted the services.

A brief eulogy was pronounced by Dr. Mackay, who described his dead friend as a man of sterling integrity, unswerving honor, and tender heart, and said that he inherited from his Scotch ancestry a sturdy independence and great strength of will. Mr. Maclay's devotion to the public interest and his efforts in behalf of the public schools of this city were commented upon.

The music, which was an important and impressive feature of the services, was rendered by a choir composed of Miss Lilian Kumpff, soprano; Miss Ruth Thompson, contralto; H. E. Distelhurst, tenor, and C. J. Bushnell, basso. The programme was arranged by P. A. Schnecker, the organist, and comprised these hymns: "There Is a Land Immortal," "Asleep in Jesus," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The coffin was almost completely covered by flowers, vines, and palm leaves, a beautiful bunch of white roses being placed near the head. Following are the names of the pall bearers: Charles T. Cook, J. Edward Simmons, John P. Townsend, Chauncey S. Truax, H. B. Hollins, Charles T. Barney, Edward V. Loew, Jacob Hays, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Scott Foster, Joseph S. Auerbach, H. L. Horton, and J. J. Little. Leading the mourning party were Mrs. Robert Maclay, widow of the deceased, and her two sons, A. B. Maclay and Robert Maclay, Jr.

In the assemblage, which completely filled the body of the church, were Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, and of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx; Jacob W. Mack, Hugh Kelly, A. Foster Higgins, John D. Crimmins, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Judge Joseph F. Daly, and Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve.

The interment was at Woodlawn, to which cemetery the funeral party proceeded soon after the services in the church.

**Striking Machinists Weakening.**

There were symptoms yesterday of a coming collapse of the strike of machinists of R. Hoe & Co. Many of the men had kept away from the vicinity of the shops last week, expecting that the firm would send for them. They appeared near the shops in large numbers yesterday morning, feeling uneasy and surprised at the persistent refusal of the company to grant their demands. Many of the men had come prepared to return to work, and the pickets of the union had great difficulty in dissuading them from entering the shops.

# THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

### Voluntary Petitions May Be Legally Filed in United States Courts To-day.

## PROVISIONS OF THE NEW ACT

### All Future Bankruptcy Proceedings Placed Under Federal Jurisdiction—Registers Give Way to Referees—William S. Kelley's Comments.

A few petitions in bankruptcy were presented for filing yesterday in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, under the new Federal bankruptcy law. The bearers of the documents were informed that petitions could not be filed until to-day inasmuch as the act, which was passed by Congress on July 1, provides that no petition for voluntary bankruptcy shall be filed "within one month of the passage thereof, and that no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months of the passage thereof." The "one month" after the passage of this act is held to have expired yesterday, and petitions for voluntary bankruptcy therefore may be filed to-day.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court will have the appointment, under the new bankruptcy law, of a certain number of referees in bankruptcy who in all bankruptcy proceedings begun hereafter will take the places of the old-time registers. Judge Brown also has the power to appoint trustees in cases where creditors fail to elect trustees, and the trustees under the new law will take the places of the assignees under the old law.

Under the new law a trustee will take title to a bankrupt's property by operation of law, and not by assignment. The last clause of the new law explicitly provides that proceedings commenced under State insolvency laws before the passage of this act shall not be affected by it.

William S. Kelley of the law firm of Graybill & Kelley, 229 Broadway, in discussing this new bankruptcy law yesterday said:

"An important feature of this act is the right that it gives to a trial by jury in respect of the question of the alleged bankrupt's insolvency. The law also gives a very explicit definition of insolvency as follows: 'A person shall be deemed insolvent within the provisions of this act, whenever the aggregate of his property, exclusive of any property which he may have conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay his creditors, shall not at a fair valuation be sufficient in amount to pay his debt.'

"Any person may file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy under the new law and the question of the amount of the debt does not enter into the matter. No corporation, however, may file a voluntary petition. A peculiar feature and one which I think is going to be a serious question for judicial consideration, is whether, under this new law, railroad companies or insurance corporations can be adjudged bankrupts. There is no mention of railroad or insurance companies in the section of the law defining who may become bankrupts. Sub-division B of Section 4 says: 'Any natural person, except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming, or in the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of $1,000 or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default, or an impartial trial,' &c. You observe there is nothing in that paragraph that applies to either the railroad or the insurance business.

"Another peculiar phase of this new law is the provision with regard to copartnerships. It is here provided that all of the partners must join in the filing of a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by a copartnership. Under the old law one partner could act. The jurisdiction of the State courts is preserved in respect of suits brought by Trustees. The new law abolishes registers and assignees and designates in their places referees and Trustees; it likewise reduces the expenses of administering the trust to a minimum. When a petitioner must deposit with the clerk of petitioned must deposit with the clerk of the court $25, of which $10 goes to the referee, $10 to the clerk, and $5 to the Trustee. If there be more than one Trustee the five dollars is divided among the Trustees, no matter how many there may be. If in a voluntary application the petitioner makes affidavit that he is without means there need be no money deposit. In addition to his $10, the referee is to receive 1 per cent. on all sums paid as dividends and 1½ per cent. on the amount paid upon the confirmation of a composition. A Trustee, in addition to the $5, is entitled to a commission, not to exceed 3 per cent. on the first $5,000, 2 per cent. on the second $5,000, and 1 per cent. on the remainder.

"The point raised that no petitions in bankruptcy could be legally filed at the present time because no rules have been promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States does not impress me as being important. The law is explicit in telling just what shall be done, and therefore, in my opinion, persons can proceed under the terms of the act itself until the rules of procedure are provided. Section 30 says: 'All necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure and for carrying this act into force and effect shall be prescribed and may be amended from time to time by the Supreme Court of the United States.'

"It is worthy of note that this new law gives a new definition to the term 'wage earner.' It says that 'a wage earner shall mean an individual who works for wages, salary, or hire, at a rate of compensation not exceeding $1,500 per year.'"

Mr. Walgrave Harlock, who has been studying the new bankruptcy law very closely, directed attention to an interesting point yesterday. Under the old bankruptcy laws, if a bankrupt omitted from his schedules, without intent or fraud, any items of his indebtedness, those items nevertheless became wiped out by his discharge in bankruptcy. The new law provides that if a debt due to a creditor is not placed in a bankrupt's schedules with the name of the creditor, if known to the bankrupt, such debt is not affected by the bankrupt's discharge, and consequently it will continue to stand as a legal claim against the bankrupt. "This provision," said Mr. Harlock, "will have the effect of making insolvent debtors, and lawyers also, more careful in preparing their papers. Of course a man who goes through bankruptcy proceedings desires to be discharged from every debt."

**Wants the New Act Applied.**

A case having a bearing on the new Federal bankruptcy law came before Justice Beekman in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Application was made in behalf of George F. Vietor, a creditor of Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, doing business as woolen dealers in Church Street, under the name of Charles Lewis & Brothers, to restrain the Lewises and Isaac K. Cohn and his wife Rebecca and the Sheriff from proceeding further with the disposition of the assets of the firm. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the creditors of the firm, unless the injunction were granted, would be deprived of any share in the assets of the firm which had admitted its bankruptcy when judgment was confessed. He asked that the Cohns be restrained from collecting the amount in the hands of the Sheriff, and that Nathan Lewis be enjoined from collecting the outstanding debts until after Nov. 1. By that time the petition of the creditors to have the firm adjudged insolvent would be filed in the United States court under the new Bankruptcy act.

The United States District Court, the plaintiff's counsel said, would then take charge of the assets and see that all of the creditors were treated similarly in the distribution of the assets. He declared that this application was perfectly fair and legal, as he did not ask that the transfer of the outstanding debts, or that the confessed judgment be set aside, but merely desired that all the creditors be fairly dealt with. It was impossible at present to go to the United States Court, as the compulsory petition could not be filed until November, and unless the injunction were granted there would be nothing left at that time for the creditors. In opposition to the motion it was contended that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction, as the bankruptcy law is a Federal law and can be administered only by the United States courts. This application, it was maintained, should have been made to the Federal court. Justice Beekman reserved his decision.

**George W. Anderson Ill from Heat.**

George W. Anderson, once Supervisor at Large of Brooklyn, and Quarantine Commissioner, was overcome by the heat at noon yesterday while at his office on Pier 29 East River. He was removed in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital, and later to his residence at 571 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Anderson is sixty-five years old and is engaged in the trucking business.

## BRIDGE PATRONS COMPLAIN.

### Commissioner Shea Urged to Investigate the Reported Sagging of the Structure.

Bridge Commissioner Shea received several letters yesterday from citizens, chiefly of the Borough of Brooklyn, complaining about the condition of the bridge. The writers stated that the bridge railway companies should be compelled to run their cars 100 feet apart, as provided for in the regulations, and, furthermore, that they should be compelled to see that the bridge is kept at all times in repair.

"I have instructed my engineers to look up these complaints about the sagging of the bridge, and if I find that the trolley cars are to blame I will hold them responsible," said Mr. Shea.

The complaints also reached the ears of Councilmen, and the Municipal Assembly was urged to pass rules for the conduct of traffic on the bridge. There were not many Councilmen about the City Hall yesterday, but one Tammany man who did not care to be quoted, said that the Council should pass an ordinance compelling the trolley companies to run their cars 100 feet apart, as provided in their franchise, so that the weight would not be centred so much on any one point. The ordinance, he declared, should also provide that the bridge be kept in repair by the companies. It is likely that such an ordinance will be introduced at to-day's meeting of the Council if a quorum can be got together.

President Guggenheimer of the Council, who is Acting Mayor, said he could not express any opinion about the bridge until he learned the facts from Commissioner Shea or from somebody who knew about them. It seems certain that within the next few days steps will be taken by the municipal authorities looking toward the preservation of the bridge.

The charge of the crowding of trolley cars on the south roadway of the bridge after the buckling of a stay on Friday night has been the subject of an investigation by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. A report was made yesterday, which says that at the time the crowding was said to have occurred only thirteen cars were on the south roadway, and eighteen cars were on the north roadway. President Rossiter of the road said yesterday that the provisions of the franchise were enforced thoroughly and that no violations had been reported.

## NEW THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.

### The Iron Structure Over the Harlem River Is Informally Opened to Regular Traffic.

The new Third Avenue iron bridge over the Harlem River was informally thrown open to the public for use yesterday morning. On July 4 the public was allowed to use the west side of the new bridge for a few hours, and there were some formalities, but at 9 A. M. yesterday the bridge was thrown open to passengers, street cars, teams, and general traffic service. There was little formality.

The draw of the temporary wooden bridge which the new one replaces was opened and the draw of the iron bridge closed. Workmen removed the obstructions at the Harlem and Morrisania ends, and the traffic began. The whistles of the old and new bridges sounded the signal and soon the whistles of all the factories, steamboats, and locomotives in the neighborhood joined in the general tooting proclaiming the opening.

The south-bound trolley cars of the Lexington Avenue line crossed the bridge laden with passengers and switched back on the Harlem end, transferring passengers there. As only the Lexington Avenue approach to the bridge on the Harlem end is completed, the traffic by street cars and teams was all this way. The Second Avenue horseshoe will not be completed for some weeks. There was some confusion in getting the teams and wagons directed right on the Lexington Avenue horseshoe approach, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, but this confusion will be obviated when the drivers learn the usages of the bridge and when the Second Avenue horseshoe approach is completed. Foot passengers climbed the stone steps at Third Avenue and passed over the bridge in large numbers. There is no sidewalk on the approaches, these being designed for street car and wagon traffic.

This new iron bridge has been building for years. The reason for the delay was the change in the form of construction. The bridge was to have cost $2,500,000, but the changes have increased it to over $3,000,000.

## BOND ISSUES SANCTIONED.

### An Approved List of Three Sent to the Controller.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday sent to the Controller a list of three issues of bonds by towns incorporated in New York by the Consolidation act, approved by the special counsel which has been examining their validity, and whose recognition has been recommended. They are:

1—Towns of Castleton and Middleton, School District No. 1, $80,000 issue, dated Dec. 23, 1897.

2—Town of Flushing, School District, $93,000 issue, dated Aug. 1, 1897. There was originally included in the authorization of this bond issue the sum of $9,000 to satisfy a mortgage on school property. This was not approved.

3—Village of Flushing, $2,500 issue of 6 per cent. assessment bonds, series No. 8, Oct. 22, 1895.

**The Mayor on a Vacation.**

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, is now Acting Mayor of the city. Mayor Van Wyck began a month's vacation yesterday, and President Guggenheimer took possession of his office. Where the Mayor has gone is a mystery, and there were all sorts of guesses being made in the City Hall yesterday as to his whereabouts. His private secretary said he thought he was on Long Island, but he wasn't sure. It is also said that the Mayor intends to go to Saratoga for the races.

## WALL PAPER MEN COMBINE.

### Manufacturers Say They Are Conducting Business Without Profit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Wall-paper manufacturers who claim that they have been doing business at a loss, or at least without profit, have formed a combination and the price of their product is to be raised. Every wall-paper factory in the United States of any pretension except, possibly, one in Chicago, has entered the combine.

The Chicago concern does not stand very high with the others, from all accounts. They say that it sells direct to the consumer, and besides makes its prints from second-hand plates. It is reported to be the intention of the trust to make war on this local factory, although the claim is brought forward that the combination is made simply to cause a rise in prices to such an extent as will result in some profit to the manufacturers.

"The plans of the company have not assumed definite form as yet," said a representative of one of the large houses. "All that it is desired to accomplish is the fixing of a price for wall paper that will make the manufacturing of it profitable. For several years the manufacturers have not made a cent out of their business, and this state of affairs has become monotonous.

"The increase will not be so great as to work any hardship on the consumer. What it will be, I do not know. This matter will be attended to in New York, the headquarters of the concern. However, as wall paper is made six months in advance of the market and the season is now over, there will be no change in the price until about next December, when the new article is placed on the market."

**Louis Adler of Chicago Insolvent.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Louis Adler of 571 Division Street, formerly a cloak manufacturer at 205 Madison Street, was the first insolvent in Chicago to take advantage in the Federal court of the new bankruptcy law. His attorneys filed his petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Though no action can be taken until October, Adler, by filing a petition, effectually protects himself, and no proceedings can be begun against him. According to the petition Adler's liabilities amount to $36,490.35, while his assets are represented by a gold watch valued at $25.

**Says Doctor Tried to Stab Her.**

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brook of 544 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, had the tables turned on him yesterday by Mrs. Annie Augustin, whom he recently had arrested on the charge of killing his seven months' old son. On the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Augustin was exonerated from all blame. Yesterday morning Mrs. Augustin entered a charge of assault against Brook. She says he attempted to stab her with a carving knife on the day that the child died. He was held in $500 bail for examination Thursday.

# TEXAS TARS OUR GUESTS

### Cigar Stores and Restaurants Supply Their Wants and Will Accept No Pay.

## REPAIRS BEGUN ON THE SHIP

### No One on Board Knows Whether She Will Be Here Five Days or a Month—Into the Dry Dock To-day.

The Texas, looking every inch the fighting machine that she is, lay at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, almost over the spot where she sank in the soft mud not many months ago and brought discredit on herself. But if there were any who were ashamed of her and had called the old ship a "hoo-doo," they were not in evidence. There wasn't a man in all her crew yesterday who wasn't proud of her, proud of her scars, her bent deck plates and her grimy look. She was not in holiday dress for visitors. On the contrary, she had that appearance which makes a man-of-war most interesting to the civilian, for she looked as if she had had hard usage at Santiago, and the evidence of conflict was what the visitors who went on board of her wanted to see. Her decks swarmed with seamen and officers, and all day long a stream of people went in and out at the navy yard gate to see the fighter.

Those who could not get in gathered outside for a glimpse of a real live man-of-war's man, and when the brown and horny-handed tars came out at night they were greeted and followed and made much of.

But what surprised and touched the men most was the generosity of New Yorkers. If they went into a cigar store and bought cigars the dealers got out the very best stock they had and let them stuff their pockets. Invariably they declined any pay. Jack Tars have not many pockets, but one of them put four twenty-five-cent cigars in his trousers pocket, and when the man who gave them to him said he feared they would break, Jack replied, "Not much; they wont be there long enough," and sure enough, around the corner he met four companions and divided them.

**Never Mind the Pay.**

Another sailor went into a restaurant and ordered a hearty meal. Before he finished, the proprietor went over to him and whispered in his ear, "Never mind about paying for that, my lad; you earned it at Santiago."

"We have just received three months' pay," replied the tar, "and expected to spend it, but we haven't had a chance. They hardly let us pay for anything."

The tars on the ship wore for the most part their canvas Summer clothing, and that the worst they had, as if for battle, for they were engaged in various tasks about the ship, from hold to fighting tops. When they had leisure they gathered in groups about the deck and told eagerly of the fight at Santiago and the glorious achievements of their ship.

The number of big, swarthy negroes was another feature. Most of them belong to the fireroom force, and they did themselves proud in the fight at Santiago. In the long chase of Admiral Cervera's fleet the men in the Texas's fireroom were at the point of collapse and exhaustion. The officers, fearing their utter breakdown, asked for more men, and these were sent below by the Captain, but the fireroom force would have none of it. They proposed to work the engines without any help from the deck, and did it.

"When we went below they chased us out with fire hooks and shovels," said one of the tars. "And the heat that was coming up through the decks and out at the gratings like a breath from hell," he added, with a sailor's love for exaggeration.

There were plenty of women on the ship all day—young and pretty women—who took just as much interest in the grimy tars as they did in the neater costumed officers. In fact, it seemed to lay observers as if some of the grimiest tars received the smiles of the prettiest girls.

Everybody on the ship took a good look at the searchlight of the Vizcaya. Lieut. Lewis C. Heilner, the navigator, said it was better than the old one that belonged to the Texas. This was smashed in an engagement, and the Texas got the trophy from the Vizcaya because she needed it.

The shot holes and dents in the big ship brought forth countless queries from the visitors, all of which the sailors answered with elaborate explanations and expressive gestures. The hole in the ship's side, eight feet above the water line on the port bow, was the one made by a Spanish shell which killed Young Blakely, the apprentice. A sailor who was describing this event to a party of visitors broke into sobs and walked away, leaving another sailor to finish the sad tale. He explained his mate's conduct, saying: "Blakely was his chum, and he can't forget him."

**Concussions Killed a Dog.**

There are no "mascots" on the Texas now except two cats, and they are not called mascots, but just plain cats. When the Texas went away she had two dogs, which were the pets of the sailors. One, a Scotch terrier, died from the effect of the concussions of the guns, and the other, a mongrel, was left in camp near Santiago.

Naval officers visited the ship in large numbers, but they concerned themselves with the mechanical parts of the vessel, which had been tested in actual war. Much interest was taken in the ammunition hoists introduced by Lieut. Haeseler, now an officer on board the ship.

All day yesterday the men on the Texas worked like beavers to get the ship ready to go into dry dock. They had to lighten her by some 800 tons, and this was done by taking out coal, ammunition, and projectiles. The projectiles and powder were let down into a large tug alongside and taken to the magazine at the navy yard, where they will be kept during the ship's stay in port. The coal was brought up in sacks and piled on the Cob Dock.

Capt. Philip was a busy man all the morning. Speaking of the Texas as a warship, he said: "We are all proud of her, and the men forward will tell you probably that there is no finer ship in the navy. There is one thing to be said of her: She is the finest gun platform we have. Her broad beam makes her absolutely level when other ships roll materially. I would not be afraid to fire our guns in any direction, so long as there was nothing in front of them but the enemy."

Capt. Philip felt flattered by the welcome his ship received in port, but bestowed all the praise on his officers and men.

**Proud of His Washstands.**

He is proud of a marble washstand in his cabin, which was taken from the Colon to replace one which was broken. He also has a neat teakwood chair from the cabin of another of the Spanish ships. In the afternoon he went ashore, partly to elude the throng of visitors which swarmed on the ships to see him and congratulate him, and went to the house of a friend in Brooklyn. He will stay there most of the time while the Texas is in port.

The man on the Texas who claims the honor of having espied Cervera's fleet coming out of the harbor first is Lieut. Bristol, a tall and handsome officer who referred modestly to the event, and said the signal "The enemy is coming out" was kept on board all the time ready to be raised at a moment's notice.

A sailor speaking of this said: "Our fires were low. We had on our whitest duck uniforms and were preparing for general muster. Then somebody cried 'The Spaniards are coming!' and everybody ran to his post and cried 'They're coming! They're coming! They're coming!' And then we just let go at them.

"There wasn't any signal on the Brooklyn at first. I don't think Schley ordered the ships into action. We knew what to do, and put in all together and licked 'em."

Everybody on the Texas is asking everybody else on board how long the ship will stay in port. The time is placed variously from five days to a month. She will go into Dry Dock No. 2 to-day. After that her stay will depend on the extent of the repairs decided on at this time. Men began work yesterday where they could, and some of them were painting the vessel.

An officer said: "She is the fastest battleship we have, and the department wants to get all the speed out of her it can. We averaged 13 knots in the chase of Cervera from a dead start, and at one time made over 15."

The officers of the Texas are to have the hospitality of the New York Yacht Club. Secretary Oddie announced yesterday that the privileges and hospitality of the club would be extended to Capt. Philip and the other officers of the man-of-war.

Some good big gaps have been made in our line of light, fancy suits; so big that last week we had to call for recruits; now every vacancy is filled—every size is ready.

No matter how late you come, you'll find complete stocks here.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

## CAPT. PHILIP'S PROMOTION.

### Commander of the Texas Likely to be an Admiral Before the Date of His Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. John W. Philip of the Texas, who seems to interest New York quite as much as the ship he commanded at Santiago, will be an Admiral before he quits the navy. This is regardless of the great probability that Congress may advance Commodores Schley and Sampson for services during the war with Spain, in which case Capt. Philip's advancement would be more rapid.

There was some murmuring at the Navy Department to-day at the wording of references to him as being about to "lose his ship." If he does lose it, the officials say, there will be no discredit to him or anything out of the ordinary course pursued in the service toward all commanders alike. The facts are as follows:

The list of Rear Admirals numbers seven officers, with Admiral Miller at the top and Admiral McNair at the bottom. Commodore Howell is first on the list of officers of his grade and Commodore Sampson is last. At the top of the list of Captains is B. J. Cromwell, who is ready for the promotion that will come on Aug. 10, when Admiral Norton will be retired. That will bring Capt. Philip to the top of his grade, and on Sept. 30 Admiral Sicard will be retired, bringing Capt. Philip into the list of Commodores.

It is not certain how long it will take to repair the Texas, but it is known how soon Capt. Philip will be expected to stand his examination for promotion. With promotion, he will be of too high rank to command a battleship. He will become eligible for a station or a fleet or some other assignment larger than that to a single vessel.

Admirals Matthews, Miller, and Bunce will go on the retired list before the year is out, and all the Commodores now in service, except Remy, Watson, and Casey, will be retired before Capt. Philip. He has eleven numbers to go before he will be Admiral, and there are six men ahead of him to retire before he will reach the highest rank. It is apparent that, without accident to any of the officers above him, he will reach the rank of Admiral before his retirement, on Aug. 26, 1902.

Without special promotion Commodore Schley will be Admiral prior to his retirement, while Commodore Sampson will scarcely become Rear Admiral before his retirement, unless made so by special act. Capt. Mahan before his retirement stood next below Capt. Philip, and would have become an Admiral about the same time that the Captain of the Texas will gain that rank.

## LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Mary Ryan, in her suit, as administratrix, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, sought to recover damages for the death of her husband, Thomas Ryan, alleged to have been caused by the company's negligence. It appeared that when the intestate, in the City of Troy, was crossing four standard-gauge tracks, lying side by side, as he had long been accustomed to do in going to his work, there stood upon the third track some freight cars, with an open space between them, through which Ryan passed and entered upon the fourth track, on which an engine was backing toward him. He then stepped back from the fourth track toward the third one. Thereupon the engineer, who had reversed his engine so that it had nearly stopped, started it ahead more rapidly, and at that moment the deceased stepped again upon the fourth track, and was almost instantly struck. A judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed, upon the ground that there was no evidence from which the jury could infer the absence of contributory negligence on the part of the deceased. A dismissal of the complaint on the second trial, on the ground of contributory negligence, has now been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, Justice Landon, who gave the opinion, saying: "We have no explanation consistent with the intestate's act in stepping directly in front of the moving engine. It is possible that he thought the engine would come to a full stop, but that is a conjecture, not an inference deducible from the facts proven; but, if so deducible, it would not excuse his stepping in front of the engine before he knew whether it would stop or not."

⁂

TAXATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, a foreign corporation, printed, outside of the State of New York, one side of newspapers, which it furnished to local publishers in this State, who printed the other side. No part of its business was done in this State except the soliciting and securing of advertising patronage for such parts of such newspapers, and what was incidental to making and collecting upon such contracts. For this purpose it had an office in the City of New York, with a manager and five clerks, the collections being deposited in a New York bank, to the credit of the corporation, which alone drew checks upon the deposits, by which the rent and salaries were paid. The average monthly balance on deposit was about $6,000, and the annual expenses of the New York office, including rent and salaries, about $13,000, and the value of the office furniture about $700. The State Controller assessed the capital stock employed by the company in this State for the fourteen years ended Nov. 1, 1895, aggregating about $1,200. The Third Appellate Division has now reversed this determination, holding, by Justice Landon, that the corporation had no capital employed within the State of New York within the meaning of the statute authorizing the Controller of the State of New York to assess its capital stock for taxation. The court held that office conveniences are permitted within the State of New York to a foreign corporation doing business in another State for use in the work of soliciting orders to be executed in other States, without liability to the franchise tax imposed by the statutes of the State of New York.

## THE FAYERWEATHER ESTATE.

### Judge Wheeler Overrules a Demurrer to a Complaint.

Emma S. Fayerweather and Mary W. Achter, living in Ohio, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, in this district, to reach assets of the estate of Daniel D. Fayerweather, in the hands of Thomas G. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkely, and Henry B. Vaughan, as Mr. Fayerweather's executors.

The plaintiffs assert that the devise by Mr. Fayerweather of his residuary estate, which was more than half of his property, and amounting to more than $6,000,000, to his executors, for colleges and charitable institutions, was within the prohibition of the law of 1860; that by concealment and misrepresentation of these executors, the plaintiffs were induced to release their interest in the estate, and that the judgment in the Supreme Court in this State, in the suit brought by Amherst College, decreeing the residuary estate to the colleges, was inoperative because of this fraud, that issue not having been there tried.

Judge Wheeler has overruled demurrer to the complaint, holding that an inspection of the proceedings in the State courts showed that the decisions of those courts did not involve the determination of the issue of fraud in the procurement of certain of these releases, and that the question was not res adjudicata as to the plaintiffs.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND WAR MEETING
Thursday Eve., Aug. 4, 8 P. M.
Proceeds for the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association for the benefit of the wives and families of our soldiers and sailors.
Lieut. HOBSON
Hero of the Merrimac,
WILL PRESIDE.
Addresses will be made by distinguished orators, to be announced later.
MUSIC, WAR SONGS and PATRIOTIC AIRS
BY THE
New York Bank Clerks' Glee Club
and 71st REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets, 50c. and $1; stage seats, $2. Now on sale at Box Office and at the principal hotels.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7; Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student
Except Sunday, 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
Nxt. Wk.—Broadway Theatre Opera Co. The Highwayman, Original Cast.
Great Water Carnival Tuesday, Aug. 9.

THE COOL CASINO! 2D IMMENSE WK! The Glorious Xtrvgnt Xtrvagnza.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c. POPS
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Arthur Dunn & Mamie Gilroy, 2 Paolis, Biograph. AIR ALWAYS COOL. Big Bill.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall, Burlesque. 9th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden—10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

## FOUGHT VISIONARY SPANIARDS.

### Fatal Tumble Resulted from Lamb's Charge Out Upon a Second-Story Fire Escape.

It will require an autopsy to determine whether James Lamb died of delirium tremens, sunstroke, or from the effects of a fall from the second-story fire escape at his late home, 51 Bedford Street. Lamb was a strapping stableman, forty-two years old, and weighing more than 200 pounds. He was married, and had two children.

Lamb started on a spree three weeks ago, and kept it up until he began to see queer things. On Sunday night he professed a voracious appetite, and his sister, Mrs. Duffy, prepared an elaborate supper, which he washed down with copious draughts of mixed ale and whisky.

The result was a kind of waking nightmare. Lamb imagined that a regiment of Spaniards was knocking at the door.

"Them Spaniards are after me!" he shouted. "Where's me pitchfork? Oi can fight a whole regiment av the dagoes," and he looke around for a pitchfork that was not there, but in the stable.

"Go and lie down, Jimmie," said his sister. "There's no Spaniards; they've all gone home to bed, like sinsible people."

"Jimmie" finally went back to his room and laid down, and Mrs. Duffy went up stairs.

"Wow! Them bloody Spaniards is come back again!" yelled "Jimmie" as he staggered toward the window of the adjoining room. "Ye're there, are yez, ye dagoes! Just wait wan minute and Oi'll wipe de hull floor wid yez."

With these words "Jimmie" crawled out on to the fire escape. There was another yell of defiance, a succeeding moment of stillness, then a heavy thud in the yard below and a howl of pain.

All rushed down stairs to look after the fallen man, and an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeon was surprised to find that Lamb had broken no bones nor received any other apparent injury.

"Thim Spanyards fooled me this trip," remarked "Jimmie," "but Oi'll be shquare wid thim yit."

Lamb was taken to Bellevue and his ailment diagnosed as coma. He died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and his case was referred to the Coroner.

On inquiry being made at Bellevue Hospital, the reporter was referred to Dr. Slade. Dr. Slade said the man had sunstroke, and died from it. He was in a state of coma when brought in.

## TILDEN BEQUESTS INVALID.

### Justice Beekman Decides Several Points to Discharge Trustees.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed the judgment in the action brought by John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, and George W. Smith, as Trustees under the will of Samuel J. Tilden, for the construction of certain provisions in the will.

Mr. Tilden bequeathed $500,000 for the purpose of establishing libraries and reading rooms at Yonkers and New Lebanon. The provisions relating to these libraries were chiefly what the Trustees asked the Court to pass on.

Justice Beekman held that these provisions were invalid, and also passed upon some questions that were of minor importance.

By the judgment now declared by him, he appoints Lawrence Godkin to pass upon the accounts of the Trustees, and directs them to be discharged from their liability.

## TALE OF MUTINY IS DENIED.

### Fumes from Burning Cargo Stifled Three on the Kenilworth.

D. B. Dearborn, New York agent of Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., owners of the ship Kenilworth, said yesterday that the story that Capt. Baker, Chief Officer Piper, and a cabin boy had been murdered at sea by the crew was without foundation. A friend of Mr. Dearborn received from Valparaiso the following cable relating to the Kenilworth, which was on a voyage from Hilo to New York with a cargo of sugar:

"Kenilworth put into Valparaiso 24th inst. Investigation made. Cargo of sugar on fire on the 8th inst. Captain, mate, and Hobson died same night by inhaling gases from the burning cargo. Buried at sea. Measures to extinguish the fire have been taken."

**Money for the Cancerous Poor.**

The letter of Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, and appealing to the public to help her in carrying on the charitable work of caring for the cancerous poor in one of the poorest sections of the city, 668 Water Street, moved the heart of a reader, who brought $10 for the good work. When the money was taken to Mrs. Lathrop she expressed her thanks to the donor, who had refused to give his name, and remarked that it came very opportunely.